

Beer and fireworks in East Berlin

## Kohl caution as Germans hail one mark

From GIRD STEICHEN IN WEST BERLIN AND ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

AS EAST Germany celebrated the arrival of the Deutschmark and the end of border controls yesterday, Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, sounded a warning note. The road to prosperity, he said, would not be easy.

Hoping to ease anxieties over German economic union, which took effect from midnight on Saturday, he appealed to East and West Germans yesterday to work together to create a second economic miracle on German soil. At the same time, the East German government said it would not be stamped into political union.

In a televised address, Herr Kohl said: "It will take time and hard work before all Germans have achieved the same measure of prosperity and social securities. The road will not be easy. And many of our countrymen in East Germany will have to get used to a way of life that is new in many ways."

Referring to widespread East German fears that the economic merger will cost them their jobs as the nation's uncompetitive industries collapse, Herr Kohl said: "I urge you to seize this opportunity. Do not let the difficulties of the transition discourage you. If you keep looking steadfastly forward, and everyone pitches in, we will make this work together."

The chancellor called yesterday's introduction of the powerful West German mark

as the common currency for both nations "a decisive step on the path toward German unity and an historic day for the German nation". He promised that, despite the initial hardships, "no one will be worse off than before".

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, warned East Germans to be cautious with their new-found wealth. "There is certainly a temptation to spend the money but my advice is to be careful," he said. West German money market interest rates have risen to record levels of 9 per cent on fears that a spending spree by East Germans would unleash new inflationary pressures. Herr Pöhl, who last week expressed concern that monetary union could lead to an overheating of the economy, confirmed that the Bundesbank would ensure that liquidity remained

within the 10 per cent limit.

To West Germans worried about the cost of currency union and eventual reunification, Herr Kohl said: "The great goal of unity cannot be achieved without a price. But a people that is not prepared to take on this task has lost its moral spirit."

He called on West Germans to remember the post-war hardships that spurred the nation to recovery and on to international economic power and prosperity. "We must now help East Germans help themselves."

The West German finance ministry said yesterday that the massive task of currency union would not lead to inflation and that the move was not expected to weaken the value of the Deutschmark. But officials urged West German industry to invest aggressively to lighten the burden.

Richard von Weizsäcker, the West German president, appealed to the nation's industry "not just to sell to East Germany. It is essential that West German industry starts helping to produce there." The dilapidated condition of many East German factories has made large-scale investments unappealing.

Officials in East Berlin and Bonn said that thousands of border guards and customs officers would soon be phased out of their current jobs. All controls along the inter-German border and in Berlin were lifted yesterday with the implementation of currency union.

As the Ostmark ceased to be legal tender at midnight on Saturday, thousands of East

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### INSIDE

#### Baltic plea for talks

The leaders of the three Baltic republics have issued a statement calling for joint negotiations with Moscow.

The Baltic Council has also appealed to the Nordic Council meeting in Helsinki, asking the Scandinavian countries to help bring about negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at the restoration of Baltic independence. Kazimiera Pruskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, has joined Dr Edgar Savisaar, prime minister of Estonia, and Latvian representatives in Helsinki to consult with the Scandinavian leaders.

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**Food watchdog**  
Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union, yesterday said the government should establish an independent body to monitor food safety and to restore public confidence.

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**Island squabble**  
Millionaires on the tax-haven of Alderney are up in arms over a money-spinning proposal to reopen at a beauty spot a granite quarry closed since the 1930s.

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**Ratners bid**  
Ratners, Britain's biggest chain of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, the second largest chain in the United States.

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**Degree results**  
Degrees awarded by the University of Keele are published today.

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**Higgins ban**  
Alex Higgins has been banned from all snooker tournaments until May 1991, stripped of 25 ranking points, and ordered to pay £5,000 costs.

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By PEARCE WRIGHT  
SCIENCE EDITOR

THOUSANDS of high-fliers in the financial and business worlds are suffering from "really useful syndrome", a senior clinical psychologist has found. They have fallen into a state of mind which he calls "assumed usefulness". The main symptom is unwarranted self-confidence. There is no obvious cure.

Paul Whithby, senior clinical psychologist at Tonbridge Hospital, West Glamorgan, has pinpointed other symptoms, including high self-esteem and a behaviour pattern of persistent activity and enthusiasm, fostered by the occasional and random reward of a good profit, which arrives independently of the person's efforts. The dominating emotional state of people suffering the condition is their conviction

that what they are doing is really useful. Dr Whithby says the phenomenon of unwarranted self-confidence is not restricted to people in commerce. The implications could be even more serious when it afflicted those working in other fields.

He explains his ideas in the latest issue of the *Psychologist*, the monthly bulletin of the British Psychological Society, published today. His article carries a warning for psychotherapists. He suggests that they and other physicians who tend to blame patients for the failure of therapies are probably suffering the "assumed usefulness" syndrome themselves.

Dr Whithby says that where a depressed patient thinks "I am responsible for all bad things and failures" mistakenly self-confident therapist has a frame of mind that believes "I am responsible for all good

things, improvements and cures". Whereas depressed people are likely to see any performance which falls short of perfection as abject failure, the self-confident psychotherapist may see any performance which falls short of complete failure as satisfactory.

Dr Whithby suggests that his idea of assumed usefulness can be employed to analyse the thoughts and behaviour of psychotherapists in the type of study that has mostly been applied to examining the condition of their patients suffering personality disorders and neuroses.

He has conceived the notion in an effort to resolve a controversy over the effectiveness of psychotherapy. He says: "Without a twinge of embarrassment, nurses, doctors, psychologists, social workers and others describe themselves as psycho-

therapists." Yet, judged on any objective criteria of the available research, the psychotherapies were not even moderately successful. "If psychotherapy is so ineffective then sensible people would not practise it, but they do."

Rather than depend on the subjective reports of patients in unravelling the benefits of psychotherapy, Dr Whithby's approach puts the therapists on the couch. That should reveal which of them suffers "the assumed usefulness syndrome of dogmatism, sense of mission, scorn for non-believers and an unwarranted faith in their own interventions".

He says: "Unless these effects are overcome, psychotherapy will continue to be a field of antagonistic cults, riven with disagreement which rarely rise above the level of Swift's Big-Endians versus Little-Endians."



The Prince of Wales leaving Cirencester hospital with the Princess yesterday after treatment for his polo accident last Thursday. Report, page 3

## England take early Cup lead

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

DAVID Platt, hero of the game against Belgium last week, put England 1-0 ahead in the 25th minute of their World Cup match against Cameroon last night.

Earlier in Dublin the tribute "Saint Jack", written on the nose of the jet which brought the Irish soccer team back from its historic World Cup run in Italy, captured the fervour which had seized the nation as hundreds of thousands of supporters turned out to greet Jack Charlton and his side.

The Irish may have gone down 1-0 to Italy in their quarter-final match, but for an estimated 300,000 people who packed the airport and the 10-mile route into the city centre, their manager was a hero.

Many rooftop galleries, closed for construction work, had to be reopened to cater for the spectators. Police and airport managers appealed to people to stay away from the airport to prevent it being swamped.

Brian Tiler, the managing director of Bournemouth football club, was killed in a road accident early yesterday 50 miles south of Rome. Three Italians also died.

In the first quarter-final yesterday, West Germany defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0 with a 24th-minute penalty by Lothar Matthäus.

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## Poll tax damage to Tories 'decreasing'

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE political pain inflicted on the Conservatives by the introduction of the poll tax is easing, according to a new opinion poll. People are also becoming more confident that the government will succeed in pulling around the British economy, the Mori survey of 7,000 voters says.

The number of people saying that the community charge is one of the most important issues facing the country has dropped from 49 per cent of those questioned in March, when Tory fortunes were at their lowest ebb, to 30 per cent in March. There has also been a marked improvement in the index of economic optimism — a key indicator of voting intentions — from 43 per cent in March to 24 in June.

Meanwhile, radical proposals aimed at ensuring that thousands of schools leave local authority control if Margaret Thatcher wins a fourth term drew a warm response from education ministers.

Move in this direction.

Persuading many more schools to become grant maintained has added attraction of offering the prospect of sharply reducing the poll tax, since such institutions are directly funded by Whitehall.

Mrs Rumbold's backing for a mechanism to extend one of the most contentious elements in the government's education policies amounted to further evidence that the Tory right is determined to recapture the momentum generated by the 1987 manifesto.

If everybody were to get the opportunity to vote, that would do the trick," she said.

Last weekend the prime minister told the Conservative women's conference that legislation to make it easier for schools to opt out was under consideration, but the proposal from the Adam Smith Institute for regular ballots in all schools is the first concrete

move in this direction. Persuading many more schools to become grant maintained has added attraction of offering the prospect of sharply reducing the poll tax, since such institutions are directly funded by Whitehall.

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It was also confirmed that the Thatcherite No Turning Back Group of Tory MPs and ministers is studying a proposal to require workers to take out private insurance against losing their jobs and so end their automatic right to unemployment benefit. Protection for the poorest would be retained.

In a remarkably outspoken Canada Day speech before a crowd of up to 100,000 on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, the Queen for the second time in three days expressed anxiety about Canada's future after the collapse of the Meech Lake accord.

Referring to the United Canada which she first visited as a princess in 1951 — 15 royal visits ago — she said that she trusted she would once again see a united country when she returned. "I am not just a fair-weather friend. I am glad to be here at this sensitive time."

The Meech Lake accord.

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## Queen tells Canadians to unite

 From JOHN BEST  
IN OTTAWA

THE Queen, emphasising that she was not just a fair-weather friend, told Canadians yesterday that her fondest wish was that they overcome their divisions and find national unity.

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The Meech Lake accord.

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# Water metering recommended as feasible scheme

By ELAINE FOGG

A REPORT on water metering trials due to be published this week will recommend the method as a feasible alternative to domestic rating, despite the rising costs of introducing such a system.

The interim report, based on results of trials with meters in 12 areas throughout the country, says that demand for water in test areas had fallen by about 10 per cent and that the installation of meters had caused severe financial hardship in some cases.

The meter trials in more than 64,000 homes have given some weight to the theory that six out of

ten households will gain from paying only for the water they use. However, the gainers are largely owners of expensive properties with high rateable values and those using little water, principally single people.

David Gadbury, of Southern Water, who is chairman of the group co-ordinating the trials, admitted that universal metering "would be costly" although he refused to disclose exact figures yet.

Mr Gadbury said: "In one or two cases, particular hardship has been caused by the introduction of meters, but these are only isolated examples. The government will be looking at these cases quite ur-

gently with a view to bringing in extra benefits in line with those offered to people who have difficulty paying gas or electricity bills."

Water bills were previously calculated on the basis of domestic rate valuations, now redundant with the advent of the poll tax. So the government must find a solution by the year 2000, when the present domestic valuation system disappears completely.

Many residents of the Isle of Wight, the largest test area, where more than 43,000 households have had meters installed, do not share Mr Gadbury's enthusiasm for the device. This summer, filling the garden pool and watering flowers

will involve a budget decision for many of them. Under a charging system introduced by Southern Water, each cubic metre of water used above an annual 90 cubic metres costs the consumer 11½p, equivalent to 11½p a bath and about 2p a flush of the cistern.

Barry and Pat Fosbury, of Bembridge, say that their water bill after six months of metering is £220, more than double the £102 they paid under the old system. Mrs Fosbury said: "We've had to be very careful. If we were relaxed about the whole thing, the bill would be treble. We go in the shower now instead of taking a bath. I run to push the off the

button on my automatic washing machine to stop it doing extra rinses and we use the rinse water for the garden. We also turn the tap off now when we brush our teeth."

She said: "I know people who use bath water so that they can flush the toilet."

An automatic flush in the men's lavatory at Bembridge village hall landed the parish council with a £450 bill. A high-technology solution emerged when a laser device was installed as an economy measure to detect when the lavatory was being used.

Morris Barton, Liberal Democrat leader of the Isle of Wight County Council, said: "The experi-

ment has not on the whole benefited the people of the area. Many have been inconvenienced because of work essential to install the meters, such as digging up the roads and backgardens. It has been a bit of a nightmare."

Mr Gadbury conceded that there had been problems with the island trial, and with its staggered introduction, but said that in the other trial in Southern Water's territory, at Chandler's Ford, near Winchester, where 600 homes were metered, people had accepted the idea.

"The experiment is just bringing charges for water in line with those for gas and electricity," he said.

JOHN CHAPMAN

THE prospect of the average poll tax payment in England and Wales rising to more than £400 next year, despite increased government spending to support local authorities, will be put to Chris Patten, the environment secretary, later this week.

Figures already circulating in Mr Patten's department suggest that the present average poll tax of £363 could have to rise to £400 because of a combination of inflation, a failure by many councils to reduce spending and deliberate non-payment.

A claim that the average figure will have to go even higher, to £420, will be put to him by the Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities at a meeting later this week.

The two associations are preparing a report that will show that increased spending on matters such as providing more police officers, dealing with the growing population of older people and meeting pay rises to local authority manual staff of 8.2 per cent will require a further £5 billion spending by local authorities.

The additional £3 billion committed by the government to increased support for local authorities was easily swallowed in most local authority budgets.

Last year the local authorities' prediction of their total spending of £36.8 billion proved more accurate than the government's forecast.

The latest figures, which have been prepared by the same town hall accountants, will prove embarrassing to the government, which predicted that the poll tax would average only £278 and which is also committed to keeping inflation in single figures.

The government will take some comfort from the Association of District Councils' evidence, which shows that the number of people deliberately withholding poll tax payment is falling.

## Calais blockade lifted

THE port of Calais re-opened yesterday after French seamen on strike over work rates lifted their blockade, although cross-Channel services were not expected to be back to normal before today.

The breakthrough in the French dispute came after lengthy talks at which the striking seamen agreed to lift their Calais blockade.

They will still continue their strike over work rates on the new Sealink superferry *Fiesta*.

## Flying wheel

A woman motorist fractured her thigh yesterday when her car was hit by a wheel which had come loose from a lorry and bounced over the central barrier as she drove west on the M4 near Bracknell, Berkshire. The woman was trapped in her car which was knocked on to its roof.

**RUC men killed**

The Rev Ian Paisley joined calls for greater security for police officers in Belfast after two RUC constables were shot dead by two IRA gunmen on Saturday, yards from Queen Street police station. Harold Beckett, aged 47, and Gary Meyer, aged 36, were shot in the back of the head.

## Cadet saves life

A schoolboy's first aid training saved the life of a friend when lightning struck a party of six army cadets, aged 15 and 16, in the Brecon Beacons. Ben Slack was hit by the lightning and revived after being given cardiopulmonary resuscitation by Kieran Bowers, of Stone, Staffordshire.

## Charity delay

The charity War on Want yesterday postponed its decision on the £1.5 million rescue package proposed by the millionaire Alex Reid. At an AGM attended by fewer than 200 people, members voted to adjourn indefinitely to allow a second rescue package to be considered.

## Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, 28WF 184381 (East Sussex); £50,000, 13C2 538935 (Cornwall); £25,000, 26CL 720847 (Bristol).

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# NFU wants independent monitor for food safety

By MICHAEL HORNBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE Ministry of Agriculture has failed to win any credibility as the voice of the consumer and an independent body should be set up to monitor food safety and restore public confidence, Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union (NFU), said yesterday.

In an interview on the eve of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, the annual showcase of British agriculture, Sir Simon said the union would seek to present a common front with consumer and environmental groups. Sir Simon's conversion to the cause of those arguing for an independent food safety agency, which includes the Labour party, the main consumer organisations and trading standards and environmental health officers, is the most striking evidence so far of the changing relationship between farmers and the agriculture ministry.

Although he did not go as far as those who advocate a food agency with executive powers, Sir Simon was in no doubt that the government's attempt last year to give the ministry a more consumer-oriented image, by creating an internal food safety directorate and appointing a junior food minister, had failed.

"On a major issue like BSE [bovine spongiform encephalopathy] it is inevitably John Gummer [the agriculture minister] who takes the lead and makes the running, and the notion of having a separate minister of food within the ministry, and hoping that will be enough to reassure the public, patently has not worked. As for the food safety directorate, I would be surprised if many people are even aware of its existence," he said.

"It was a mistake for John Gummer to think he could establish credibility for himself as the voice of the consumer from within the agriculture ministry because it was quite clear he did not have that credibility," Sir Simon added.

"After the death of the Bristol cat in mid-May from a disease similar to BSE, the Department of Health should have been upfront from the word go, but still nothing has been heard from any health minister. All that happened was a statement a week later from the chief medical officer saying beef was safe. If that had been issued straight away it could have made quite a difference," Sir Simon said the



Gourlay: common front with consumer

## Decline in leisure journeys expected to hit BR profits

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail is this week expected to announce a dramatic reduction in profits for 1989-90, wiping out much of last year's record £304 million surplus, and possibly putting the network marginally back into the red.

The decline in profits, which follows three successive years in the black, the last of which saw the highest surplus since nationalisation, will be a disappointment to the industry, which has been buoyed by the recent renaissance in rail travel.

It is understood that all five of British Rail's business sectors, InterCity, Network South East, Provincial, Rail Freight Distribution, and Parcels, have had their profit margins squeezed by the combined effects of high interest rates, declining leisure travel, and last year's industrial dispute with the National Union of Railwaysmen.

British Rail's 1989-90 financial performance is unlikely to have much impact on proposals to privatise the network already consigned to the bottom of the political agenda, at least until the government decides on how best to proceed.

The results could have serious consequences for British Rail's multi-billion pound

## Doherty decision dismays authorities

From CHARLES BRENNER  
IN NEW YORK

JOE Doherty, an escaped IRA prisoner who has been held in New York for the past eight years, has been given leave to apply for political asylum in the United States. The decision by a federal appeals court was a serious blow to US government prosecutors, who have been seeking to return Doherty to Britain to finish a sentence for murder.

Irish supporters celebrated over the weekend in New York, where Doherty's case has become a cause célèbre and a local political issue. David Dinkins, the mayor, who wants freedom for Doherty, attacked his opponents in last year's mayoral elections for favouring Britain's request for his extradition. Last month a street near the Manhattan detention centre was named after the prisoner, who has become the longest to be held without trial in US history.

"This is a magnificent victory," Mary Pike, Doherty's lawyer, said. John Dearie, a Bronx state assembly member, said: "I'm literally breathless in terms of excitement." It could take a year for the immigration service to rule on Doherty's argument that he would face political persecution if returned to the British authorities.

Doherty, aged 35, was convicted in 1981 of murdering a British army captain in an ambush in the Antrim Road, Belfast. He escaped to the US before starting his sentence. He was arrested the following year while working in a New York bar. US press accounts over the weekend depicted Doherty's IRA action in purely military terms. *New York Newsday* said: "Doherty is a symbol of resistance to British rule in Northern Ireland." The *New York Times* portrayed his action as one of heroic self-defence. "The British officers emerged from their car with guns blazing and a gunfight ensued. A British captain was killed and Mr Doherty was jailed."

Doherty delayed his extradition with a series of court decisions in his favour until last year when Richard Thorne, the attorney-general, used his administrative powers to over-rule the judicial proceedings. He ordered Doherty's deportation without appeal.

The appeals court criticised Mr Thorne, saying he was improperly influenced by political concerns when he denied Doherty the right to show that he would be persecuted if he were sent back. New rules from the Justice Department make it easier for foreigners to seek asylum in the hands of a few media moguls.

He attacked Rupert Murdoch's acquisition of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and *Today* and said there must be no more newspaper takeovers.

"But prevention has to be

augmented with cure. It is

intolerable for one man to

print a third of all the news-

papers which are published.

The empire has to be split up."

Mr Hattersley accepted the Calcutt view that the tabloid press should be given one last chance to put its house in order, but said that if it was not taken, "sterner action is

right and unavoidable".

Mr Hattersley is conducting at Kilbirnie in Ayrshire, said he drew a distinction between the protection of privacy for genuinely private individuals and a similar protection offered to men and women who lived a public life.

"Those who live by the handout may have to die by the handout."

"My only wish is to protect the privacy of essentially private citizens. The Labour Party is now examining whether or not such a distinction can be made.

"Private individuals — who have no wish ever to operate in the spotlight of publicity — must be allowed to live their lives in peace."

In part it is a recognition

activity. The announcement can be expected to increase opposition pressure on Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to postpone, if not abandon, long-term government plans to further reduce the level of public subsidy for the railways, particularly for Network South East.

Nevertheless, British Rail officials are expected to put a brave face on the results, insisting that poor financial returns for a single year will not jeopardise the railways' long-term economic prospects, which remain good.

## Minister warns of legislation over timeshare methods

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN  
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

TIMESHARE companies could face legislation if they do not put an end to the methods used by some of them to encourage people to buy, it was disclosed yesterday.

Increasing criticism of the inducements and mailshot systems used to attract would-be buyers led Eric Forth, under secretary for consumer affairs, to ask the Office of Fair Trading for an urgent review of methods used by timeshare companies.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, is to publish his

report tomorrow. It is expected to be highly critical of the sales techniques used, including promises of free gifts with no strings attached.

Mr Forth's concern was emphasised recently when he replied to a complaint from Elliott Morley, Labour MP for Glastonbury and Scunthorpe. Mr Morley had been sent unsolicited mail by a timeshare company saying he had won a prize.

"It was a gimmick to get people to attend a high pressure sales session. It is at best sharp practice, at worst deliberate deception," Mr Morley said. Mr Forth said he shared Mr

Morley's concern about the sales approach adopted by some timeshare companies. "I have received various suggestions for changes to legislation, but I do not believe the subject should be tackled in a piecemeal fashion."

Nigel Griffiths, Labour's consumer spokesman, last week set out his party's proposals to tackle the issue, and accused Mr Forth and his predecessors of breathtaking complacency. He said firms had been allowed to con the public as the government sat on the sidelines.

Mr Griffiths called on the government to bring in compulsory

licensing of timeshare companies by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), and to instruct the OFT to draw up a tough code of practice to protect the consumer. The Timeshare Developers' Association (TDA), set up two years ago to act as a watchdog for the industry, has called on the government to support the industry's self-regulatory powers to ensure breaches in sales and marketing methods are controlled.

The association told the OFT that, as 80 per cent of British timeshare purchasers owned their timeshare abroad and bought it

while abroad, UK legislation was of

little use. "Until European-wide guidelines can be agreed, effective self-regulation by the industry offers the only hope."

Awaiting Sir Gordon's report, the association said it would co-operate fully with the OFT and the Department of Trade and Industry to implement the recommendations.

"The TDA deplores some of the practices adopted by some operators in the industry in the UK and overseas." The TDA said it wanted to introduce a code of conduct, strengthen customer relations and widen liaison with the associated bodies in the growing industry.

جامعة الملك عبد الله

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## Poll tax average may rise to £420

By DAVID YOUNG

THE prospect of the average poll tax payment in England and Wales rising to more than £400 next year, despite increased government spending to support local authorities, will be put to Chris Patten, the environment secretary, later this week.

Figures already circulating in Mr Patten's department suggest that the present average poll tax of £363 could have to rise to £400 because of a combination of inflation, a failure by many councils to reduce spending and deliberate non-payment.

A claim that the average figure will have to go even higher, to £420, will be put to him by the Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities

Poll tax  
average  
may rise  
to £420

By DAVID TYLER, EDUCATION EDITOR  
Prospect of the average  
tax rising to more than  
next year despite in-  
creased government spending  
and local authorities  
warning Chris Patten, the  
new Secretary of State, that  
this is already circulating  
in Patten's department  
that the present av-  
erage of £300 could  
be doubled by the time  
of the next election, a  
spokesman and delin-  
quency that the average  
will rise to £420 even  
if the Labour-controlled  
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authorities, which was  
then local authority

Independent schools are not  
bound by the National  
Curriculum, although most  
are expected to follow it, with  
the more academic schools  
adapting the system to teach  
the three sciences of biology,  
physics and chemistry, plus a  
second foreign language and  
the classics.

# Public school heads warned on teaching of science

By DAVID TYLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

HEADS of independent schools who insist on the traditional separation of the three science subjects could be damaging their pupils' interests, the leaders of the two largest head teachers' organisations said today.

As John MacGregor, the education secretary, prepared to announce his decision on the way in which National Curriculum science should be examined in the GCSE, the Secondary Heads Association and the National Association of Head Teachers said the traditional teaching of science had failed the pupils and the country.

Independent schools are not bound by the National Curriculum, although most are expected to follow it, with the more academic schools adapting the system to teach the three sciences of biology, physics and chemistry, plus a second foreign language and the classics.

The head teachers' associa-

tions, in a letter to Mr MacGregor, said they supported the proposal of the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC) to introduce a double award in GCSE science. They said, however, that the council would have to give careful consideration to the disadvantage that pupils in schools not bound by the National Curriculum would suffer if prevented from pursuing balanced science courses.

The only other way in which the requirements of National Curriculum science could be fully met is for pupils to study all three separate sciences. This, we believe, is an undesirable route which will either create a wrong balance in the curriculum of the pupils who follow it, or produce an overload with which many will be unable to cope."

Many of the 230 members of the elite Headmasters' Conference (HMC) maintain they should continue to teach the three sciences. James Flecker, a conference committee member and head of Ardingly College, West Sussex, said: "It is both educationally wrong, thoroughly undemocratic and, in the long term, disastrous for our nation that all science should be taught in an integrated system."

The main reason for this decision is to allow more time to study other subjects, though the acute shortage of science teachers had something to do with it too, I suspect. But science is supposed to be important. We need more of our schoolchildren to study science beyond GCSE, and more to read it at university or polytechnic."

The two head teachers' associations have said single sciences are unnecessary, as the double award covers the essential knowledge. "By preventing narrow specialisation at too early a stage, and by raising the pupils' awareness of the concepts and issues involved, more young people are likely to continue with science."

He was due to attend a reception at Hatfield House this evening and tomorrow was to have gone to France, but both engagements have been cancelled. The Prince will remain at Highgrove House and will be in touch with his staff at Buckingham Palace to review his engagements for later in the week.

The Prince was at his husband's side as he thanked doctors and nurses at the main entrance of Cirencester Hospital, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

The Prince, in a dark blue blazer and fawn slacks, looked pale as he shook hands — using his left hand — with staff before leaving the new wing of the 150-bed hospital.

He walked slowly and carefully to a waiting car accompanied by his wife. He managed several smiles and left-hand

## Hospital's model royal patient leaves for home

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Prince of Wales was described as a model patient by the staff at the small country hospital where he spent three nights as a National Health Service patient after breaking his right arm while playing polo.

The Prince left the hospital yesterday to join the Princess of Wales in celebrating her 29th birthday, but it could be at least two months before he can discard the sling which he wore as he left hospital. However, he could resume his official duties as early as Wednesday this week.

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waves to waiting photographers, newsmen and camera crews.

The Prince's press spokesman Mr Dickie Arbiter said no birthday party was planned for the Princess. He said that the Prince was "very cheerful". "There is still some pain but the swelling is going down in the shoulder and the right arm. He is in good spirits."

The Prince's upper arm was in a "soft" plaster and he would have to keep the arm in a sling for at least two months. The injury was x-rayed at the time of operation and further x-rays will be required. The Prince broke his arm at a polo match in Cirencester on Thursday when he fell after his pony, Echo, tripped.

Ian Orger, the hospital general manager, who shook hands with the Prince as he left, said: "He was a model patient."

The Prince was a very easy, charming patient and maintained his sense of humour throughout his treatment. His stay has done a lot of good for the National Health Service. We have proved we are capable of providing a very high degree of health care."

Flowers, which filled the ward, were left, on the Prince's orders, for other patients to enjoy. Flowers and cards flooded into the hospital after the accident.

He walked slowly and carefully to a waiting car accompanied by his wife. He managed several smiles and left-hand

Letters, page 11

## Father to brief officials on fake Lockerbie bomb

By CRAIG SETON

THE father of a victim of the Lockerbie disaster who claims he took a mock bomb through Heathrow and on to a flight to the United States has been invited to reveal how he did it and the identity of the airline at a meeting tomorrow with officials of the Department of Transport.

Dr Jim Swire, leader of the UK Families Group, whose daughter Flora died aged 23 in the bombing, said he carried the device inside a radio-cassette recorder, similar to the one that exploded on Pan Am Flight 103, on to a flight that had been selected for special security. The "experiment" was to test security and because of the refusal of the Department of Transport to order an independent enquiry into the disaster.

Dr Swire refused to name the airline, saying he did not wish to single it out because the Department of Transport was responsible for ensuring that airlines "do their job properly". It was not, though, a Pan Am flight.

He said: "It was not a prank, it was a serious experiment and unfortunately it succeeded. I find it very depressing that 18 months after Lockerbie one can take an identical device through security. I did not do it in order to create friction or irritate anybody, but we want to know what happened and when the truth comes out we want to make sure it does not happen again." Dr Swire is leader of

the group representing British families who lost relatives in the disaster, which claimed 270 lives. Dr Swire said he was due to meet Mr Parkinson in Birmingham when the transport secretary opens a new terminal at Birmingham airport. But the department could not confirm that such a meeting with Mr Parkinson had been arranged. He could face possible prosecution for his actions, which he said he had planned independently.

Dr Swire, of Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcester, said the cassette recorder was still in the United States. It had contained marzipan to simulate Semtex, which was similar in texture and colour, a power unit independent of the cassette's batteries, a pressure switch and dual timer and mock-up detonator. It was inside a small suitcase that was part of his hold luggage for a scheduled flight to the US several weeks ago.

He said the yellow marzipan was visible through a grille at the back of the recorder, which was under some clothes in the suitcase. At Heathrow the flight was selected for special security and the contents of the suitcase were closely inspected by a woman who he believed was employed by the airline.

He said: "The lady took the recorder out and picked it up and said to me, 'have you taken the batteries out, sir?' I replied 'yes' and she put it back in the case. I watched her face when she did this. It was apparent to me that she was not aware that such an object might have any dangerous potential."

The BAA said yesterday that the transport department had overall responsibility for aviation security, including airports. Airports were responsible for searching passengers and their hand baggage while airlines were responsible for the security of aircraft and for hold baggage.

A spokesman said: "In this case, if this was hold baggage, it would be the responsibility of the airline concerned."

HOME NEWS 3

## AGENDA

The week ahead

Today The British Dental Association will discuss dentists' new National Health Service contract at a news conference: homeless children will wait upon Chris Patten, the environment secretary, and a memorial service will be held at St Paul's for Jim Henson, creator of *The Muppets*. The Royal Show opens at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Tomorrow In the Commons, Opposition day debates take place on the "crisis in our schools" and housing. Nelson Mandela arrives in London for a two-day visit. The east London river crossing planning enquiry opens at West Ham Old Town Hall.

Wednesday Henley regatta starts. The Harrods summer sale begins. A new Concise Oxford Dictionary is published. Frank Sinatra sings at the London Arena.

Thursday Nato summit convenes in London. The Prince's Youth Business Trust opens its Hyde Park exhibition. Young Entrepreneurs' Showcase, to the public.

Friday The Church of England General Synod opens in York. The Welsh Conservative conference in Llandudno will hear speeches by John Major and Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Saturday The 50th anniversary of paratroopers is marked by Airborne Forces Day at the Rushmoor Arena, Aldershot.

Sunday Fighters on display at Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

## Soldiers die after car crash

THREE soldiers have died and a fourth was seriously ill yesterday after a head-on car

The accident happened on the A325 at Whitehill, Hampshire, as the soldiers, training at the School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at Bordon, Hampshire, returned to base in the early hours of Saturday morning. Their car crashed into a Bedford van.

The three dead soldiers are Lance Corporal Michael Green, aged 28, of The Queen's Own Highlanders, Lance Corporal Colin Metcalf, aged 23, of The 13th/18th Hussars, and Lance Corporal Paul Reynolds, aged 22, of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The fourth soldier, who has not been named, was yesterday in hospital.

## Hope for new cancer treatment

By PEARCE WRIGHT  
SCIENCE EDITOR

BRITISH scientists have taken an important step towards the development of an effective treatment for the most dangerous and rapidly spreading form of lung cancer, called small cell lung cancer.

Most tumours of the small cell type are inoperable by the time they are diagnosed. Treatments with anti-cancer drugs and radiotherapy are of limited value, with fewer than 5 per cent of patients surviving more than two years.

Dr Enrique Rozengurt, leader of the research group responsible for the achievement at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund laboratories in London, said: "A new type of drug is desperately needed."

Details of his team's work are published today in the journal *Cancer Research*. The report details experiments in understanding production of a series of biochemical molecules, called growth factors, which tell cells to proliferate uncontrollably. With that knowledge, the researchers synthesised another biochemical molecule, called a neuro-peptide antagonist, that has the opposite effect to a growth factor and blocks instead of stimulating cell proliferation.

Anthony Everitt, acting secretary general of the Arts Council, said yesterday: "We're not just talking about the need to restore old buildings. The National Theatre itself is visibly leaking and needs to be repaired already."

Cathedrals too, came into the reckoning as the greatest examples of medieval artistic inheritance, yet the greatest of them, including Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester and Hereford, were all in danger.

Anthony Everitt, acting secretary general of the Arts Council, said yesterday: "We're not just talking about the need to restore old buildings. The National Theatre itself is visibly leaking and needs to be repaired already."

As with the rest of Mr Palumbo's millennium initiative, which is believed to have the blessing of the prime minister as well as of Richard Luce, minister for the arts, contributions from the private sector would be expected to be made.

The costs were not likely to approach the £50 million spent on Glasgow's year as European City of Culture, as much of the infrastructure being created in Glasgow would already be in place in Birmingham.

from The Mouth of The Lou.



## YOB OPPORTUNITIES.

THOUGH we should most vehemently deny sordid accusations of jobbing, there are, we must confess, certain professional personnel with whom we would not wish to associate ourselves. Politicians, primarily players of association football, double-glazing salesmen, estate agents, but, pre-eminently amongst all these, those alien beings who inhabit the pink-tinted world of advertising and marketing.

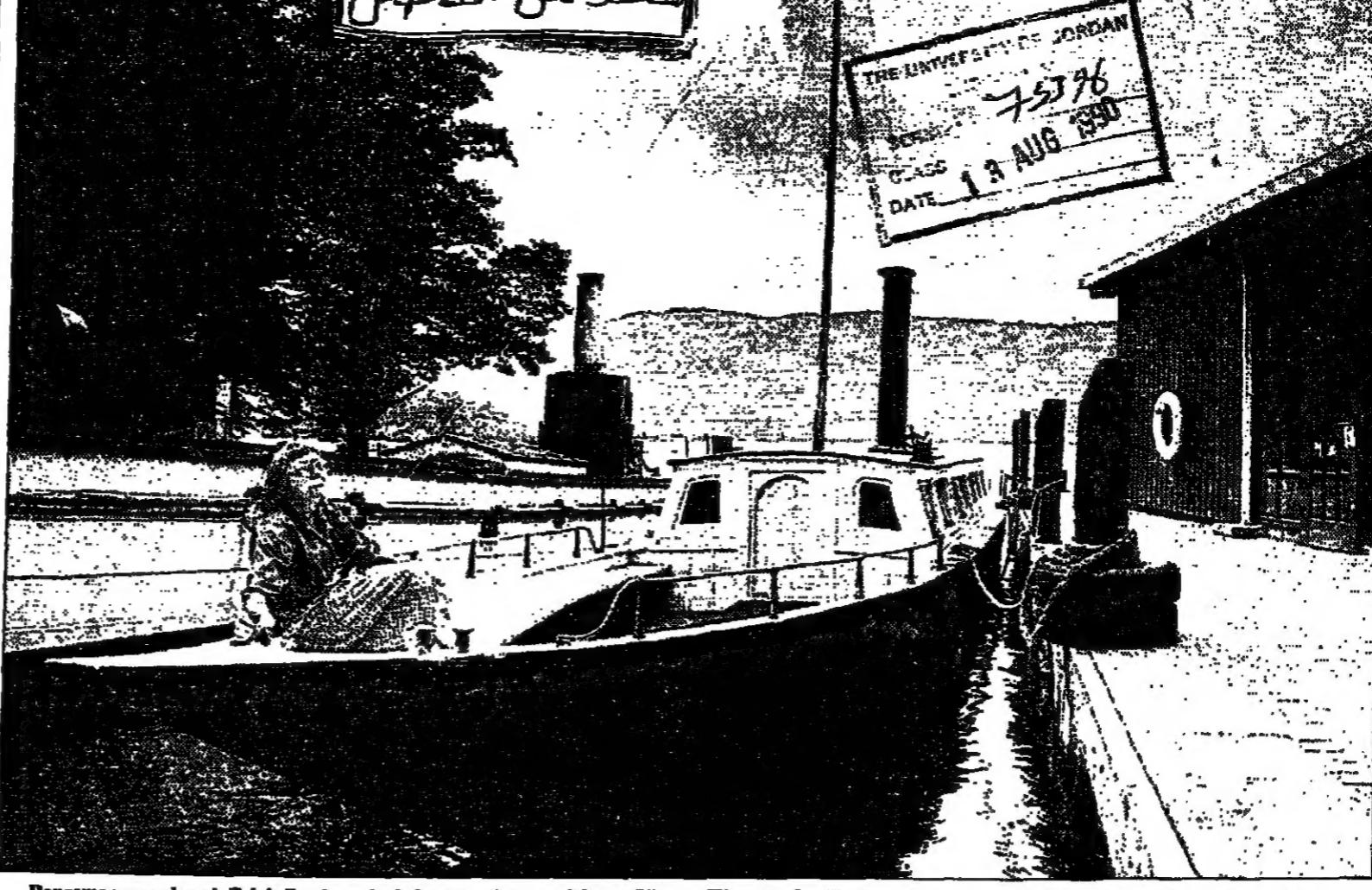
Only the other day, the Aberlour Distillery was compelled to brace itself for a visitation from two of these august gentlemen, the one glorying in the title of copywriter, the other in that of art director.

Fortunately, our distillery manager, Mr. Ian Mitchell, forty years in harness at Aberlour itself following father and grandfather before him, had espied them in the nick of time from his eyrie overlooking the distillery gates and secreted his prize bottles of Aberlour well out of the sight of prying eyes. And with good reason. For one of these fellows had had the temerity to enter the sacred temenos sporting a well-preened ponytail and was, therefore, naturally assumed to be female, while his companion was bedecked in what can only be described as a pair of welder's goggles, presumably to protect his failing eyesight from the ferocious glare of his cerise and peppermint velvet suit.

As any connoisseur will doubtless be aware, Aberlour is matured in a mixture of the finest sherry and bourbon casks. So, for emergencies of this nature, Mr. Mitchell keeps a bottle of cheap sweet sherry on the side and, needless to say, this brace of preening peacocke

were each offered a glass and sent swiftly on their way.

ABERLOUR  
10 YEARS OLD  
SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT



## Unsung beauty of taxman's home may open to public

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SOMERSET House, one of London's unsung architectural treasures could be opened up to the public under a proposal being considered by ministers.

The proposal is being advanced in political circles by Sir Nicholas Goodison, the banker and it is understood that it has received a sympathetic response from Richard Luce, the arts minister.

The neo-classical building, covering six acres between the Strand and the Thames, was mainly constructed in the Georgian era and is home to the Board of Inland Revenue. It encloses a handsome piazza dominated by a statue of George III by John Bacon, but its beauty is obscured by forbidding iron gates.

Sir Nicholas, chairman of TSB and the Courtauld Institute and the National Art Collections Fund, has suggested that the gates be removed and the courtyard be opened. Last month the north wing, which houses the Courtauld Institute Galleries, was opened to the public.

Sir Nicholas is urging ministers to remove the tax collectors and give their offices to arts and heritage bodies, so that a building that once housed the Royal Academy and the Royal Society can again become a national cultural centre.

The square's artistic and social attractions could be further enhanced by open-air concerts and pavement cafes.

Mr Luce is to open a debate on the arts and heritage in the Commons on Wednesday, and the future of Somerset House could be raised with him from the backbenches.

The ministerial interest in

the proposal is being seen as part of a wider move by the government to adopt a more

supportive attitude towards the arts and answer gibe of philistinism from its critics. Last year, public support for the arts increased by 24 per cent, although the prospects this year are less encouraging.

Margaret Thatcher appears to have taken a closer interest in the subject over the past six months and next summer she may become the first prime minister since Winston Churchill.

Mr Palumbo's campaign is designed to raise the profile of the arts and culture in the country, and to restore the "cultural fabric of the nation" (Simon Tait writes).

From 1991 until 2000 a British city will be chosen each year to represent our cultural achievement. It is part of the Arts Council chairman's £1 billion quest to revive the arts and to restore the country's cultural fabric by emphasising to the public the range of accomplishment, leaving it as a fitting legacy for succeeding generations.

"The first city of culture will be designated for next year and I hope it will be Birmingham," said Mr Palumbo, who first disclosed his ideas for a millennium initiative in April. "The theme would be music, and with

each city for each year there would be a different theme — it might be photography in Bradford one year, dance in Halifax in another, and film, rock music and so on at other times.

Mr Palumbo said: "The costs have not yet been worked out, but we would expect to make an initial contribution in the region of £250,000. The Arts Council staff are trying to find a source for that, and then we can go to the city showing that we mean to be with them in every way."

As with the rest of Mr Palumbo's millennium initiative, which is believed to have the blessing of the prime minister as well as of Richard Luce, minister for the arts, contributions from the private sector would be expected to be made.

Sir Richard Knowles, leader of Birmingham City council, said there had been discussions at officer level. "It is to happen, it could hardly be at a better place. Birmingham is becoming the cultural centre in England, with London reduced to being a set of warring Balkan states."

"Apart from music we have three theatres, the Alexandra, the Hippodrome and the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, all doing good business; we have wonderful museums and art galleries, and



Mori survey shows 17-point lead for Labour although belief in economic upturn helps Conservative fortunes to revive

# Sharp fall in poll tax factor helps standing of Tories

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

A SHARP fall in the numbers who believe that the poll tax is among the most important problems facing the country and a growing belief that the Conservatives will succeed in pulling around the British economy has been responsible for a significant improvement in the government's political standing, according to the latest Mori aggregate poll of more than 7,000 people over a three-month period.

But Labour still has a lead of 17 percentage points, enough to give Neil Kinnock a parliamentary majority of nearly 120 if it were repeated across the country on a uniform swing at the next general election.

The recovery in the Conservatives' fortunes has come too

late to show up significantly in the aggregated three month figures. Over the full period the standing of the parties was Labour 51 per cent, Conservatives 34 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Green Party 4 per cent and others 3 per cent. But in the smaller sample of 1,652 in June, party support was Labour 49 per cent, Conservatives 38 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Greens 3 per cent and others 2 per cent. The Labour lead in that month of 11 points compares with a lead of 23 points in April when Labour had 54 per cent support and the Conservatives only 31 per cent.

A crucial factor, as the graph relating economic optimism to voting intention dem-

onstrates, is the increase in the number of those who believe that the economy will improve over the next 12 months compared with those who believe it will get worse — the economic optimism index (EOI). The index has improved from minus 43 per cent in March to minus 34 in April, minus 31 in May and minus 24 in June. In March, six people in ten thought that the economy was on the slide, now 46 per cent do, an improvement of 19 points in the index. It is scarcely an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Chancellor John Major, but it is a considerable improvement.

Another significant factor in the polling data is the number who say that the poll tax is one of the most important issues facing the country. In March, when the Conservatives' fortunes were at their lowest, 49 per cent of those questioned put the poll tax at or near the top of their list. In April, the figure edged down to 46 per cent, in May it fell further to 39 per cent and in June it dropped to 30 per cent.

The poll findings will encourage Chris Patten, the environment secretary, in his battle with the prime minister to avoid changes to the community charge which would involve legislation in the next session of parliament. The lesson of these figures is that the less that is heard about the poll tax, the better are the government's chances of recovery.

Labour generally does well when the National Health Service is rated as an important issue of concern. There again, the figures have dropped consistently all this year, from 31 per cent in January to 25 per cent in March and April and 22 per cent now. They may drop further this summer because the National Health Service Act has now been passed by Parliament, unless the con-

tinuation of the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of

1990, the Conservative share of the vote in the south dropped ten points. The Tories have regained about a third of that lost support but have a long way to go to re-establish the pattern at the 1987 general election when their support in the south was 52 per cent to 21 per cent for Labour.

Relative degrees of support for the parties among men and women are largely unchanged. In class terms, the Conser-

vatives have gained a point among ABCs while Labour has lost two points, increasing the Conservative lead in this sector (which represents four voters in ten) from 12 to 15 points. But the Conservatives have lost 2 points and Labour has gained the same amount among the C2 skilled workers who are just under a third of the electorate.

Labour has a lead of 32 points over the Conservatives

in the 18-24 age group, where the Greens have their highest support at nine per cent. They have a lead of 30 points among the "Thatcher's Children" group aged from 25-34. No one who was 18 in 1975 or later has seen a general election won by anyone other than Mrs Thatcher. Support for Labour in that 25-34 age group has risen by 5 points in the last quarter.

Labour's lead dropped from

Q: Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way . . .

- The Government is running the country?
- Mrs Thatcher is doing her job as Prime Minister?
- Mr Kinnock is doing his job as leader of the Labour Party?
- Mr Ashdown is doing his job as leader of the Democrats?

	Govt	Thatcher	Kinnock	Ashdown			
Set	Sat	Dis	Set	Dis	Set	Dis	
Apr 19-24	17	77	21	75	39	45	22
May 17-21	23	71	26	40	46	23	43
Jun 13-18	24	66	30	52	38	46	23

● SDP dissident

Q: How would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today?

- Unemployment/jobs
- NHS
- Local government/poll tax
- Prices/inflation
- Environment
- Crime
- Economy
- Education
- Disarmament
- Poll tax

Source: MORI

1 Qtr Now Ch

All (100%)

Men (55%)

Women (51%)

Source: MORI

1 Qtr Now Ch

Men (55%)

Women (51%)

Source: MORI

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Men (55%)

Women

Plans for hospitals may now be law but for the health secretary the battle goes on

# Clarke pledges no slowing on health service reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke has good reason to chuckle. On Friday his health service reforms reached the statute book virtually untouched. The Labour party failed to come up with alternative plans and the British Medical Association conceded that doctors would have to co-operate with most of the reforms once they became law. The health secretary had also successfully brung off rumours that Mrs Thatcher wanted the programme to slow down.

Yet basking triumphantly under a portrait of his boss at the Conservative party headquarters in Nottingham, a relaxed if somewhat tired Mr Clarke did his best not to appear too complacent. "The debate must move on. We must get on with the action."

Today he will ask for formal submissions from hospitals wishing to become self-governing. He will also lay regulations for the new streamlined health authorities, which will be stripped of local council and trade union members in the next few weeks.

Mr Clarke expects about 70 applications for NHS trusts this month, although he refuses to put a target on the number he wants to see going ahead next April. In the long term he is much more ambitious and would like all hospitals to opt out of health authority control and all GP practices to become budget holders. "I do not have a master plan into the next century but if the first, second and third waves are successful it should become the norm to become self-governing. The same goes for GP budget holders," he said.

Self-governing hospitals will be able to set their own pay rates, manage their assets and borrow capital from the private sector. "I want as many NHS trusts from next April as are going to be successful," Mr Clarke said. "One of the mistakes I have got to avoid is giving the go-ahead to ones that might get into trouble."

"I will have to decide whether these people have got well thought out plans about how they are going to improve

the service and whether they are enthusiastic and competent enough to deliver them. I will not give approval to any that might make a mess of it and damage the reputation of the idea of an NHS trust. I shall want to pick winners."

He is most likely to reject hospitals with a history of financial difficulties. The trusts cannot suddenly start closing wards and beds.

Once applications are submitted there will be a three-month public consultation run by the regional health authorities and Mr Clarke will choose the winners by the end of October.

He does not underestimate the difficulties of the next few months and expects doctors, unions and labour politicians to fight the applications locally tooth and nail. The British Medical Association

reforms but Mr Clarke claims they hold the key to greater consumerism in the service.

"GP fund holders will be the people with the most freedom to specify exactly what they want in terms of quality." Most of these GPs were not going to suddenly start sending patients 50 miles to a hospital they had never used, but they would be able to demand better quality services, including shorter waiting times, where they already referred patients.

He would note what people said about the consequences of the applications for the rest of the service. He would listen to what GPs said about the promoters' plans and comments about the competence of people running them.

Yet he is already sceptical about the exercise. "What always happens with public

## • Nalgo holding marches and handing out balloons will be a slightly inane irrelevance to public consultation

has already announced plans for a "summer offensive" in areas where hospitals want to opt out.

Mr Clarke disclosed that the government would soon launch its own campaign to counter opposition from the BMA and Labour, but declined to give details. "I shall read about what the others propose but I don't want them to read about my proposals," he said, with a wry smile.

Local staff and managers backing the submissions will also be expected to promote positively the plans. The "promoters" — a new bit of health department jargon — would distribute literature, hold meetings, give interviews to the local press and canvass opinion, he said. Regional health authorities would advertise the applications and people would be invited to submit their responses. Regions would make these public and then send them, with their comments, to the health secretary for a decision.

As a result of one of the Lords amendments to the bill, regions will have to consult community health councils,

consultation is that you give an ideal platform for opponents and it is difficult for supporters to come forward, so you have to allow for that," he said. "The unions and local councils will put huge efforts into organising opposition so we will have the same six people writing on different newspaper saying they are against it." He has already said that doctors will not be able to veto plans, even if the majority are opposed.

If Mr Clarke thought patients would benefit he let the trust go ahead, despite overwhelming staff and public opposition? "Yes, if I am satisfied after considering the serious presentations ... not those based on political slangs," he said.

Decisions on which GP budget holders will go ahead will involve no such public consultation, but by the autumn all volunteer practices (300-400) will have to produce details about how they will change or retain existing referral patterns. Budget holders, who can shop around for hospital care, have been dubbed the "wild card" in the

"The pace of change has accelerated markedly. The combination of a white paper saying 'here it is' coupled with a deadline saying 'and it will be here by April 1991' has concentrated minds wonderfully," he said.



The man who took Thatcherism to the health service: "I'm a great fan of the NHS but like any British public service it has been too provider-oriented", Mr Clarke says

**Lawyers fail to spot victims on video**

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE ability of lawyers accurately to identify cases of child abuse from examining videotaped interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be announced today at Nottingham Polytechnic law school at a conference on interviewing suspected victims of child abuse, shows that although police came out favourably in picking out suspected cases of abuse, ranking with specialist child psychiatrists, lawyers did relatively badly.

The findings have serious implications for the role of judges and lawyers in interpreting such videotaped interviews when they are used in civil court proceedings. The study concludes that interpretation of such tapes may need to be done by a judge sitting with a special committee with proven skills in the field.

Under the study, various professional groups were shown video-taped interviews with children and asked to "blind rate" the likelihood of sexual abuse. Although the representatives in each group were able to pick out the non-abused and clearly abused children in most cases, there was a wide spread in the ratings on ambiguous interviews.

Specialist child psychiatrists and police were more consistent in identifying abused children, but lawyers "gave greater credence to children who were spontaneous and convincing, and put little value on non-verbal behaviours or child play, in contrast to police officers," the study says.

When it came to interviews with children claimed as possible or probable abuse cases, the children often gave hesitant or ambiguous stories, and such interviews were treated with "irritation" or "negativity" viewed by the lawyers, the study shows.

The study, to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, is by Dr Eileen Vizard, Dr Malcolm Wiseman, Dr John Lewenthal and Dr Arnon Bentovim, who have pioneered the interviewing of suspected victims of child abuse by use of anatomically detailed dolls.

# STOP THE CONSERVATION BREAK UP

Call to safeguard the work and expertise of the Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commissions

We the undersigned call for the withdrawal from the Environmental Protection Bill of Part VII, which deals with the re-organisation of the statutory conservation bodies, on the grounds that:

- The re-organisation is based on an inadequate and faulty analysis of the problem, resulting from a failure to consult voluntary and statutory bodies
- there are gross inconsistencies between the arrangements proposed in different parts of the UK, which will complicate working relations between the national voluntary conservation organisations and the statutory bodies and require a wasteful triplication of effort
- the current provisions for the Joint Committee do not guarantee a satisfactory UK nature conservation overview and threaten to weaken rather than strengthen the UK national approach. The relationship between the Joint Committee and the individual country councils is confused, fails to include countryside conservation as well as nature conservation and could jeopardise the quality of conservation generally in the UK
- very substantial extra resources will be needed for the proposed new three-agency structure to be effective in the delivery of conservation policy, but no indication has been given that the resources allocated will be adequate.

We therefore ask for further discussion and consultation on the future arrangements for nature conservation and countryside protection in the context of the Environment White Paper.

Airfields Environment Federation  
Amateur Entomologists Society  
Avonside Conservation Group  
Badenoch and Strathspey Conservation Group  
Botanical Society of Edinburgh  
Brent Geographical Society  
British Association of Nature Conservationists  
British Bryological Society  
British Butterfly Conservation Society  
British Cave Research Association  
British Dragonfly Society  
British Entomological and Natural History Society  
British Herpetological Society  
British Mycological Society  
British Mountaineering Council  
British Naturalists Association  
British Phycological Society  
British Pteridological Society  
British Society of Botanical Institutes  
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers  
British Wildflower Society  
Campaign Against Trade in Endangered Species  
Camping and Caravanning Club  
Central Council of Physical Recreation  
Conchological Society  
Conservation Association of Botanical Societies  
Council for National Parks

Council for the Protection of Rural England  
Council for Scottish Archaeology  
Environmental Investigation Agency  
Ferns Group  
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society  
Field Studies Council  
Friends of the Earth  
Friends of the Earth Scotland  
Geographical Association  
Geologists Association  
Geological Society  
Golf Course Wildlife Trust  
Green Alliance  
Greenpeace UK  
Habitat Scotland  
Herpetological Conservation Trust  
International Council for Bird Preservation (British Section)  
International Fund for Animal Welfare  
Joint Committee for the Conservation of British Insects  
Landlife  
London Ecology Committee  
Mammal Society  
Marine Conservation Society  
Mountainaving Council of Scotland  
National Association for Outdoor Education  
National Caving Association

North East Mountain Trust  
North Staffs Group of the Geologists Association  
Open Spaces Society  
Orkney Environmental Concern Society  
Orney Seal Rescue  
Oxfam  
Oxford Geology Group  
Peak and Northern Footpaths Society  
Ramblers Association  
Rambles Association (Scotland)  
Royal Society for Nature Conservation (representing 48 Trusts)  
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
Scottish Community Woods Campaign  
Scottish Countryside Activities Council  
Scottish Scene Trust  
Scottish Wild Land Group  
Sea Association  
South Wales Group of the Geologists Association  
Universities Fund for Animal Welfare  
Vivian Wildlife Trust  
Volunteer Centre  
Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society  
Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust  
World Society for the Protection of Animals  
World Wide Fund for Nature UK

Youth Hostels Association  
Individuals:  
Dr Michael Angel  
Chris Barnes  
Dr David Bellamy  
Lord Blakemore, NCC Council (1982-90)  
Bob Boote, former Director General NCC  
Chris Bonington  
Dr Henry Cleere, British Council for Archaeology (Director)  
Professor Philip Corlett, NCC Committee for Scotland  
Professor Peter Evans, Chairman NCC Advisory Committee on Birds  
Paul Harding, expert on national data management  
Richard Molley, former NCC Council member (1982-85)  
Peter Norman Moore, former Chief Advisory Officer NCC (1974-83)  
Max Nicholson, Director of Nature Conservancy (1952-68)  
Duncan Poole, former Chair, NCC Advisory Committee on Science  
Jonathan Porritt  
Ian Presti CBE, Director General RSPB, former Deputy Director NCC  
Dr Derek Ratcliffe, former Chief Scientist NCC (1973-89)  
David Rogers, Chair of NCC's TUS England  
Marion Shoard, author  
Richard Steele, former Director General NCC (1980-82)  
John Thesker, Chair of NCC's TUS & Scotland  
Ian Tiffetson, Chair of NCC's TUS Wales  
Sir Ralph Verney, former Chairman NCC (1980-83)

Spain grants release for r

Lawyers  
ail to spot  
victims  
on video

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS  
CORRESPONDENT

The ability of lawyers accurately to identify cases of child abuse from examining videoed interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be presented today at a Nottingham law school at a conference on interviewing suspected victims of child abuse, shows that although abuse came out favourably in some cases, ranking with specialists in child psychiatry, lawyers relatively badly.

The findings have serious implications for the role of lawyers and lawyers in interpreting such videotaped interviews when they are used in court proceedings. The study concludes that interpretation of such tapes may be done by a judge with a special court and with proven skills in field.

Under the study, various specialist groups were able to play out the role of children and teenagers in video-taped interviews to rate the likelihood of real abuse. Although the representatives in each group were able to play out the role of children and teenagers in most cases there is a wide spread in the findings on ambiguous interviews.

Specialist child psychiatrists' police were more consistent in identifying abused children, but lawyers gave greater credence to children who were spontaneous and convincing, and did little use on ambiguous behaviours or child play in contrast to police rates in the study.

When it came to interviews of children in cases of possible or probable abuse cases, children and teenagers in ambiguous cases and interviews were treated as "irrational" and "ambiguously" viewed by the lawyers, the study found.

The study, conducted by the British Medical Journal, by Dr Elizabeth Driscoll, Dr Michael Weller, Dr John Venables and Dr John Venables, who interviewed 100 children in 100 cases of child abuse, found that

# Pressure grows on Kaunda after 'coup' broadcast

From JAN RAATH in LUSAKA

In a remarkable display of fatalism, life in the Zambian capital returned yesterday to normal after the weekend's brief flame of hope and joy for opponents of the regime as an apparently drunken junior officer went on radio to claim the army had seized power from President Kaunda.

To the accompaniment of bugle and kettle drum, scarlet and white-jacketed ceremonial soldiers of the presidential guard brought traffic to a halt with the changing of the guard outside State House, with Dr Kaunda still inside.

At the market in Mutembo compound — where the anti-Kaunda sentiment had first erupted a week ago in rioting after steep increases in the price of maize meal, the staple diet — the only soldiers present were those haggling over the price of tiny *kapenta* sardines laid out in neat rows on plastic bags.

The armoured personnel carriers parked in the grounds

of the mass media complex, from where Lieutenant Mwamba Luchembe told a jubilant nation that Dr Kaunda was no longer in power, had been withdrawn. During the night, cars drove around the capital, the dangers of the dusk-to-dawn curfew largely forgotten.

The *Sunday Mail* of Zambia reported Dr Kaunda as saying that current legislation for "coup plotters" — treason is punishable by death in Zambian law — was "too soft". Observers saw his statement as an admission that the bizarre affair of the early morning was more than a silly hoax.

It has emerged that the army's failure to take immediate advantage of Lieutenant Luchembe's action was apparently a lack of organisation. The army is tightly controlled by Alex Shapi, the defence and security secretary, a position within the ruling United National Independence party, while the defence ministry is seen as merely a party department.

Dr Kaunda can expect to be fiercely defended by the small elite paramilitary police, a unit with a reputation for brutality and tight political loyalty to the president. The "paras" are a feared force and were predominantly used during last week's rioting. Western diplomats also believe that Dr Kaunda could rely on the support of the small but significant air force.

Another factor in his favour is the existence of a network of informers known as "shoo-shoo" from among his party's youth organization, who patrol the shabby compound markets on the alert for loose talk from senior civil servants, students and military personnel. Many of those who rallied in Cape Road on Saturday morning in the belief that the President had been overthrown were struck with fear that they may have been seen to be rejoicing.

Observers now see President Kaunda walking a precarious path. As he unfolds further the structural adjustment programme to attempt to reverse the economic disasters of the last 25 years, Zambians will increasingly be feeling the pinch of austerity, providing fertile ground for dissent.

"For how long are we going to keep tightening our belts?" asked John Kaunda in the letters column of the *Sunday Mail* yesterday. "Are we not going to break our spinal cords?"

Dr Kaunda announced last week that there would be a referendum on October 17 for the country to vote on a move to a multi-party democracy. He has made it clear he wants a "no" vote.

• HARARE: President Mugabe of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his commitment to socialism and a one-party state at the weekend, regardless of the troubles these policies seem to have caused Dr Kaunda in neighbouring Zambia (Michael Hartshorn writes).

Residents in Batticaloa say the "hooded ones" are already at work there. They will probably soon begin operating in Trincomalee, the main town in eastern Sri Lanka, since a 1 pm curfew went into effect yesterday as police began house-to-house searches for Tiger suspects.

Three weeks after the start of the latest round in Sri Lanka's new war, the town is tense. With the funeral yesterday of 14 people massacred by the Tigers when they began their attacks on June 11, and whose bodies were found two days ago, Tamils in the refugee camps fear renewed attacks.

"People are afraid the funeral may release emotions among the Sinhalese community and lead to fresh attacks," said Brigadier Wijeratne, who likes to keep the Red Cross "rules for behaviour in combat" pinned to the wall of his office.



A Peking nurse wheeling out a trolley of new-born babies. China yesterday began a population census, a huge task in a country where 50,000 children are born a day

## Sri Lanka towns tense as police start clear-up

From JAMES PRINGLE in TRINCOMALEE

AS IF there were not enough horrors in Sri Lanka's new communal war, the "hooded ones" have begun to appear in towns captured by the Sri Lankan army.

These are members of the minority Tamil community who "agree" to assist the army. Anonymously garbed in makeshift hoods, they identify members, military or political, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Tamil separatist group fighting the government.

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"They have taken charge of security here to ensure nothing happens to the Tamils, now or in the future," said Brigadier Wijeratne, who likes to keep the Red Cross "rules for behaviour in combat" pinned to the wall of his office.

Meanwhile, exchanges of mortar and small-arms fire continued around the besieged army fort at Jaffna, in the Tamil heartland in northern Sri Lanka.

command post, allows that some police "may have stood by" during the attacks, but he says the handover to the police released his troops for combat.

"We will try to kill as many Tigers as possible," the Brigadier, who is considered one of Sri Lanka's best commanders, said. "The more we kill, the fewer we will have to deal with in the future when they launch their guerrilla war."

But he said there must be a different approach with the civilian population. "Excessive force is counter-productive. You have to be a little forceful at the beginning but then discretion should come into play."

So far, foreign analysts here have given the Sri Lankan army high marks for restraint in a war that was, undeniably this time, started by the Tamil separatists. But there is less enthusiasm for the police, who are a less well-trained and disciplined body. They also have legitimate grudges against the Tigers, who have carried out unprovoked massacres of disarmed policemen.

"By the time I quit I was catching only minke whales because the IWC had slapped

bans on all the others. The bigger whales were the greatest challenge."

"I would love to return to whaling if the IWC lifted its ban. I think the way Japanese people look at things is 180 degrees different from Americans, Britons and other Westerners. In the States, whaling was a job for low-class people. But in Japan ... whalers commanded the same respect as samurai."

"I think Japan is misunderstood. Western people see whales only as cuddly, cute things. Also whales have become a symbol of the environment."

## Japan's jobless whalers keep harpoons bright

From JOE JOSEPH in TAIJI, JAPAN

WATARU Kohama hunted whales in the Antarctic when Taiji was a busy port and whalers gathered in its bars to tell of minke that got away. Now Taiji has lost its bustle, Kohama has lost his job and whalers gossip about which factory needs odd-job men.

Whaling is still in Taiji's blood and the people of the town hope that one day soon the world will stop looking on them as ogres. In the meantime Taiji, a remote speck on the mountainous coast of southern Japan, earns a steadier income from its whaling museum than from whaling.

The Moby Dick restaurant here still serves a big menu of whalemeat, which tastes a bit like chewy beef. But the prices have risen since the early 1960s, when whalemeat was a staple food. Today the bill for whale *sukiyaki* makes it a place for a treat, not a hunch-time snack.

After nearly 40 years' managing harpoon guns, Mr Kohama was told by his boss in 1987 that the International Whaling Commission ban on commercial hunts meant no more work for him.

After October, Mr Kohama will no longer qualify for the dole. He is hoping, with the bruised confidence of the outcast, that the IWC meeting which opens today in The Netherlands, will not kill Japan's whaling skills altogether by banning "research" whaling, under which Japan has been taking 300 or so minke a year from the Antarctic. So is Taiji, Japan's oldest whaling port. About 25 years ago the town had more than 250 whalers, providing one-third of its income. Now the 10 whalers who hunt off Japan's coast and the six more who work for the government research programme contribute barely 3 per cent of the town's revenue.

Japan says its research whaling is vital to show that there are enough minke whales left to allow controlled hunts. Many powerful IWC delegates say Japan is helping to drive many species of whale close to extinction. They argue that research whaling is a trick to get around the IWC moratorium. They will fume once again when Japan announces that it plans to take another 300 minke in the Antarctic next winter.

At the age of 59, Mr Kohama is amiable and bright, but finding work hard to pick up. He knows whaling stirs up emotions and that many foreigners think him a barbarian, but still he dreams of returning one day to peering across the Antarctic through the gunsite of his old explosive-charged harpoon.

"I was in the business from 1948 to 1987. I stopped after the IWC ban on whaling took my job," he said. "My company disappeared. Some of my friends still catch whales along the coast: blackfish, Baird's beaked whales and dolphins."

"By the time I quit I was catching only minke whales because the IWC had slapped

bans on all the others. The bigger whales were the greatest challenge."

"I would love to return to whaling if the IWC lifted its ban. I think the way Japanese people look at things is 180 degrees different from Americans, Britons and other Westerners. In the States, whaling was a job for low-class people. But in Japan ... whalers commanded the same respect as samurai."

"I think Japan is misunderstood. Western people see whales only as cuddly, cute things. Also whales have become a symbol of the environment."

## Soviet Jews flooding into Israel

ALMOST 56,000 Jewish immigrants, mostly from the Soviet Union, settled in Israel in the first six months of the year, the semi-governmental Jewish Agency said yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Uri Gordon, the agency's immigration director, said 55,938 immigrants, 48,276 of them Soviet Jews, arrived between January and June. In June alone, Soviet Jews accounted for 9,305 of the 10,642 new arrivals.

Meanwhile, Israel yesterday freed about 140 Palestinian prisoners on the eve of a three-day Muslim holiday, but barred the former pop singer Cat Stevens, a Muslim convert, from entering the country, sending him back to London as "an undesirable".

### Seine fish die

Versailles — France called out 70 soldiers to help 200 workers clean up an estimated 80 tons of dead fish floating in the Seine, apparently victims of river pollution after rainstorms. (AP)

### Seven expelled

Ulan Bator — Mongolia's ruling Communist party has expelled seven prominent members and warned five others about misuse of power under Yumzhangin Tsedenbal, the deposed hardline president. (Reuter)

### Rebels cut roads

Aranyaprathet, Thailand — Khmer Rouge forces have cut all roads linking towns in northwest Cambodia with the capital, Phnom Penh, the radical faction's non-communist allies said. (Reuter)

### US worker held

Bacolod, Philippines — Communist rebels fighting for the removal of US military bases kidnapped Timothy Swanson, aged 26, an American Peace Corps worker from his rural home in the central Philippines, officials said. (Reuter)

### Haj climax

Nicaria — About 1.5 million Muslims converged on Mount Arafat in the climax of the Haj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. (Reuter)

### Tax dodge curb

Buenos Aires — Argentina is to set up a tax court to curtail widespread evasion, the economy minister, Antonio Gonzalez, said. (AP)

### Biya re-elected

Yaounde — Paul Biya, the Cameroonian president, was re-elected as head of the ruling Cameroonian People's Democratic Movement. (AP)

### Drug charges

Bogota — Two Colombians wanted in the United States on drug trafficking charges have been handed over to US authorities and flown to Florida, the Colombian news agency Colprensa reported. (Reuter)

### Back in line

Addis Ababa — A recently ordered general mobilisation against northern Ethiopia rebels began with retired soldiers and police re-enlisting, state radio said, without giving numbers. (AP)

TEHRAN NOTEBOOK by Jamie Dettmer

## Walking in fear under the imam's relentless gaze

**S**lovak, the Shah of Iran's infamous secret police, has long gone but the new oppression has its own active and cruel guardians. They are supported in Tehran by an army of part-time snipers. Anyone intent on bucking the puritanical fundamentalist system will have to take on the Revolutionary Guards, local Soviet-like security committees called *komitehs*, the police, and the intelligence services. This is a city under siege, not from without but from within. Roadblocks are common patrols of moral vigilantes are frequent. Women are stopped if they have the slightest touch of make-up on. Couples walking together who are not married face serious problems. Torture is frequently used in the regime's jails, even on those who have committed minor transgressions.

The former general's departure from the maximum security Alcalá-Meco prison paved the way for Tejero's release, probably in a matter of months, legal sources here believe. The equally unrepentant Tejero, who led the Civil Guards who stormed the parliament on the night of February 23, 1981, is serving his 30-year term for military rebellion in a military jail at Figueras near Gerona. Another convicted leader of the uprising, Alfonso Armada,

said: "An Islamic regime must be vicious in every aspect of life." Big imam is watching you.

The effect of all this moral security is to create an unrelenting atmosphere of fear. A middle-aged, middle-class woman came up to

A Tehran poster depicting "the people's struggle"

in an office of a ministry in Tehran last week. When the officials left the room for a minute she gazed towards the photograph of Khomeini in the corner and then put her hand over her mouth. Looking over her shoulder, she whispered: "No one can speak in Iran." To emphasize this, she

then pretended to bandage up her whole head. She would not talk, she was too scared. I pushed my calling card towards her as a sad gesture of solidarity.

**L**ast week, in the wake of the earthquake, three Islamic clerics were asked several religious questions about burial. One was whether a man should wash the body of a dead woman to whom he was not related. Two of the mullahs said the body could be buried without being washed. The third argued that the man should blindfold himself and get a pre-pubescent child to direct his hand in the washing of the body.

**S**ometimes, it is hard to fathom Tehran. There is not much to smile about. The cost of living is rocketing, basic goods are in short supply, power cuts hit the city almost once a day, clubs and discothèques are being closed and few cinemas operate. At least half of the items on restaurant menus are "off today". The two television channels are dominated by grey-looking mullahs discussing the finer points of Islam. There are strict controls on the type of music

that can be sold or listened to. Western pop music is considered evil as it is believed to encourage sensual feelings. Iranian instrumental music and revolutionary songs are the staple fare. "You're at your most safe with funeral dirges," said a taxi driver. "We're good at wailing and mourning."

**A** rebellious streak among the women of Tehran can still be signalled beneath the *chador*, at least at ankle height. True believers wear dark, wool-like socks. The uncommitted sport modern designer stockings or even jeans beneath the black cloth. American trainer shoes are another tell-tale sign. But not every woman is confined to Islamic garb. These fashionable folk come from the rich districts of north Tehran and are almost immune from the Revolutionary Guards because their husbands and fathers grease the palms of the regime. They are free to dress in lightweight French raincoats and chic designer scarves. Alcoholic drinks, banned in Iran, are served in the homes of the north Tehran. Evidently even this regime has its price.

## Final curtain for the Ostmark and border controls

## East Berlin partying ushers in cash union

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

THE pubs overflowed and the tills rattled for the last time to the tiny sound of East German marks on Saturday night as East Berliners gathered in bars and cafés to celebrate the arrival of the German mark.

But there was little nostalgia for the currency widely known as *drachmas* because of its light weight and useless value as the countdown began at five minutes to midnight.

At the former Stasi Palace of Culture in the East Berlin suburb of Adlershof, voices were raised in the East German national anthem *Armen aus Ruinen* as crowds of young East Germans gathered for the social event of the year, the "Dance into the DM".

The walls of the building were decorated with the propaganda of the former regime including day-glo pictures of a tight-lipped Erich

## Barriers down for tourism

From GERALD STEICHEN IN EAST BERLIN

GISELA Wegard, an East Berlin teacher, is off to Athens next week with ten crisp 100-mark notes to spend.

"A lot of people may want a new colour television or a new car," Frau Wegard, aged 39, said of the shopping lists of other East Germans who, like her, got to cash in their worthless Ostmarks for West German currency yesterday. "But I want to travel. That's what I missed most during all those years we were pented up here under communism."

East Germans were forced by the Iron Curtain and unconvertible currency to holiday in other Warsaw Pact countries. Hungary was a favourite, along with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Trips to the West were strictly regulated and largely forbidden. However, that all began to change with the crumbling of the Berlin Wall.

Now, with hard currency in their pockets for the first time, East Germans are about to join their well-travelled western cousins.

West Germany is still the preferred destination for most East Germans, but travel officials say that trips to Austria, Italy, France, Greece and Spain are on the increase.

East German travel agents say interest in the traditional lake district holiday sites in Hungary is down in some cases by 80 per cent. Travel agencies have sprouted throughout East Germany, offering worldwide destinations.

Leading article, page 11



## Socialists mourn passing of an obsolete currency

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

AMID the tipsy choruses of the Deutschmark carousers early yesterday, a small group brandishing the East German flag stood mournfully, ignored by one and all, and tormented only by obstinate belief.

The "sell-out" protest action by the rump of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the Trotskyite League and a few black-clad *Autonomes*, drew about 100 demonstrators and not the slightest attention from those they claimed to represent.

The atmosphere here is disgusting, these people are celebrating their own future misfortune," fumed Peter Hasselbach, wielding a banner reading: "For sale, one country, well situated in the heart of Europe, docile workforce and bargain basement price".

Herr Hasselbach admitted that he would, however, be queuing up next morning for his share of Deutschmarks. "We have to be able to finance

it, not repression and exploitation". An uncertain rendition of the *Internationale* was drowned out by loudspeakers blasting "money - that's what I want".

The group is not alone in its belief that the union has come at a pace and under conditions determined by Bonn, and the majority of the doubters had evidently decided to join the party and worry about the consequences later.

"Frankly, I'd rather have the money if you don't mind," came the voice of a heckler.

The communist daily, *Neues Deutschland*, whose advertising looked incongruous unfurled across the Alexanderplatz station where the queues were waiting patiently for the pay-out, carried a front-page leading article entitled "Adieu GDR". It informed its dwindling readership that capitalism, despite its appeal, was not the answer to the world's problems.

Even Gregor Gysi, the charismatic socialist leader who might have added a spark of radical chic to the proceedings, had declined to attend the demonstration against monetary union, explaining that his "preferred life causes to lost ones".

The Ostmark, the photocopied literature explained, was "the currency of solidarity,

the struggle somehow," he said.

Heinrich Albertz, the former mayor of West Berlin, earned the biggest cheer at the bemoan of the "quiet invasion" of banks, businesses and speculators into East Germany, commenting that "an invasion of troops would be more honest than what is happening here".

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For the unemployed there is also to be help on West German lines, although it remains to be seen whether the initial cash available through a special start-up fund will be adequate if gloomy predictions about the number of bankruptcies prove true. Some estimates show that up to a third of all jobs could be lost in a massive shake-out of productive labour.

Figures show that the productivity level in East Germany is around 40 per cent that of West Germany. Wages are only a third of those in the West but, with full employ-

## East Germany touts for business on DM-day

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

THE great political adventure of reunification began in earnest yesterday, when the Deutschmark became the sole currency of both Germanies. So far unity has been largely about demonstrations, negotiations and elections. The Berlin Wall may have crumbled, but there were still two sovereign states.

From yesterday East Germany, established more than 40 years ago as an alternative socialist state, lost control over its economy and started touting for investment.

The state treaty on currency, economic and social union is 33 pages long and essentially acts as a lifeline to East Germans until they can become viable. It gives them a feel for the benefits of the West German way of life and means that their debts and obligations, their ecological problems and industrial inefficiencies are now the responsibility of the rich blood brother next door.

Negotiated in only four weeks, the document cuts corners which have given the opposition parties chance to attack government policy. At the same time the government has argued that it had to be done quickly to stop a continuing mass emigration. The economists wanted to move more cautiously, but the politicians prevailed.

The basis for currency union was the most contentious between the Bundesbank, which has to administer it, and the government. Much against its will the Bundesbank accepted an exchange rate of one Deutschmark for one Ostmark for salaries and pensions, as well as for the first 4,000 marks of savings for all those between 14 and 60. Children are only allowed to exchange 2,000 marks at that rate, while pensioners are entitled to change up to 6,000 marks. All other savings have to be converted at two-to-one.

This will add around a fifth to the amount of money in circulation in West Germany and could fuel inflation, although the signs are that East Germans plan to hang on to their savings in order to face higher living costs.

This line was agreed at the Strasbourg summit last December, and coincided with a warning by James Baker, the United States Secretary of State, that "if it happens too abruptly, there is a greater chance of it not happening peacefully". On reunification, the final summit communiqué said: "We seek the strengthening of the state of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination. This process should take place peacefully and democratically, in full respect of the relevant agreements and principles defined in the Helsinki Final Act."

This piece of Euro-speak was hardly likely to quell the fears of what Mrs Thatcher called the "Teutonic lust" for reunification kindled by Herr Kohl at the crumbling of the

Evidence that West German companies will move east quickly if this restriction is dropped came in the successful bid this week by the Allianz insurance group for 51 per cent of the East German state insurance scheme. Even though this will need a DM2 billion (£707 million) investment, Allianz has been keen to win control, and with it the win monopoly, of all East German insurance policies.

The success or failure of the gamble hangs on how fast economic union becomes a reality. That in turn depends on how fast the East German government speeds through the necessary legislation which is economically ruined.

It will be paying the cost of bringing industry up to meet West German environmental standards, including the nuclear power industry. It will be finding DM55 billion to install a functioning telephone service. It will be encouraging private industry through tax incentives to invest in East Germany.

## A triumph for 'Teutonic lust'

By LIBBY JUKES

IF ALL goes according to plan, the two Germans will become one in less than six months, the day after a pan-German general election scheduled for December 12. Yet it was not until last month that this plan emerged and Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, was able to declare: "Now we know that 1990 will be the year of German unity."

His comment came during a visit to East Berlin when, observing a session of the Volkskammer from the public gallery, he became aware of "a strong will to unify as soon as possible". A few weeks previously, he had told the European Community line that reunification would take place only after proper consultation — in the words of Margaret Thatcher, when it had been "thought through", probably in 1992.

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## Bucharest seeks aid for economy

Bucharest — Romania needs £575 million a year in foreign cash to repair the damage left by Nicolae Ceausescu, the executed dictator, Theodor Stolojan, its new finance minister, said yesterday.

He said an International Monetary Fund team would arrive in Romania early this week, and he hoped its report would open the way to an influx of foreign capital.

The IMF visit underlines the change in Romania's attitude towards foreign debt after Ceausescu, who inflicted harsh austerity measures but cut borrowing to zero. (Reuters)

## Soviet hijacker is questioned

Moscow — Soviet civil aviation authorities say airport security must be tightened, after the sixth hijacking in less than a month. (Nicholas Beeson writes)

A 19-year-old Soviet student was being questioned by Swedish police yesterday after he seized control of a flight from Lvov to Leningrad. He surrendered on arrival in Stockholm, claiming he had hijacked the aircraft to avoid military service.

## Burma releases election result

Rangoon — Burma's military yesterday published the final results of multi-party elections five weeks ago, confirming an opposition landslide.

There could be no better title for the talks which open at London's Lancaster House on Thursday morning.

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## Ethnic Albanians boycott Kosovo referendum

From REUTER

Taraj news agency said most of the province's majority Albanian population ignored the vote.

Ethnic Albanian opposition parties, whose goal is to win republic status for Kosovo within Yugoslavia, called the referendum unconstitutional and urged the boycott.

More than 50 people, mostly Albanians, have been killed in Kosovo over the past year in riots for greater autonomy from Serbia. Kosovo has been the epicentre of unrest in Yugoslavia's six republics.

Slovenia, the most westernised republic, is working on a constitution taking it to the

brink of secession while Croatia insists its sovereignty be respected. Serbia has said it will declare independence if the referendum fails apart.

The referendum was called by Serbian authorities on June 23 to decide whether free elections should be held before or after the new constitution was adopted.

Serbia fears that Albanian opposition groups, which it says want to annex Kosovo to neighbouring Albania, would win a landslide victory if elections were held before the new constitution was adopted.

Staff at several polling stations visited by journalists said that no Albanians had turned out to vote, while Serbs

had rushed to the polls. Official results are expected next week.

Kosovo has for decades been the site of conflict between 1.7 million Albanians and 200,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, thousands of whom have fled. Tensions have risen in recent months as the authority of official pro-Serbian institutions has eroded.

"Official organs have power but no authority over the people whereas we have the authority but no formal power," Mr Rugova said, adding that he favoured Kosovo remaining within Yugoslavia.

But ethnic Albanians argue the constitution is an attempt

to strip them of any chance of political power. "In my opinion the referendum is unconstitutional and undemocratic," writer Ibrahim Rugova, president of the powerful Democratic Alliance of Kosovo said.

"Where else in the world is a referendum called in six days? We don't accept the Serbian initiative for the new constitution. It will practically suspend the province and we will have less autonomy than a county seat," he added.

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# Gorbachev faces rough ride in defence of reform

From MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE 28th congress of the Soviet Communist party, which opens in Moscow today, has been billed as the struggle for the future of the Soviet Union or the conservatives' last stand. Proceedings are expected to open with a three-hour address by President Gorbachev, in his capacity as general secretary of the central committee, reporting on the four-and-a-half years since the last congress.

The issues are clear enough. Will the party approve acceleration to a market economy? Will it overhaul its organisational structures and electoral procedures? And will the party choose to broaden its appeal in an attempt to keep a broad spectrum of opinion within its ranks, or risk an even greater exodus of members, perhaps even a formal split? Some believe that the Soviet party

congress will be like last month's Russian party congress, only more conservative, reflecting the mood in the outlying republics. Others believe the republics could be more reformist than their reputations suggest. But few dispute that Mr Gorbachev is in for a hard time.

The difficulty will be to

divine how hard a time they are having.

Much of the debate on Mr Gorbachev's report and on the congress documents — a policy programme and new party rules — will be conducted in the arcane language of the communist initiates. There will also be lists of congress officials to be approved and commissions to be appointed. The composition of these bodies, like the agenda, will form part of the greater battle.

In determining the balance of advantage, one indicator

## Moscow ready to privatise property

From NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

THE reformist-led city council in Moscow yesterday scrapped legislation granting property rights in the capital to public organisations, paving the way for private ownership. The move is expected to have a political impact well beyond the capital's boundaries as other councils dominated by radicals follow suit.

Sergei Stankevich, the deputy mayor of Moscow, said that the declaration at this stage affected land and non-residential buildings. But provisions for privatising flats are expected to be announced at the beginning of next month. A draft resolution, setting out the new property laws, will be drawn up by August 1.

The move is the most radical step taken by the newly elected Moscow soviet under the leadership of Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow, who took office in April. He has pledged to strip the state of its monopoly on ownership and hopes to make the capital financially self-sufficient, partly by attracting foreign investment and building up the city's own reserves of hard currency.

Most of Moscow's residential housing is owned by trade unions, professional organisations, government ministries or the Communist party. What is not clear is the extent of the council's power

to take over and privatise property in the inner-city which is owned by the central government.

However, the council can justifiably argue that its actions faithfully adhere to President Gorbachev's own reform programme.

In April, the Soviet leader, addressing workers in the Urals, said that he favoured handing over all flats free of charge. The new owners would become responsible for maintaining the property, thus freeing resources for new buildings.

He added that the move could only help improve the state of housing and also foster an attitude of responsibility and ownership among the people.

If Moscow's privatisation plan is successful other cities with radical new councils, particularly Leningrad and Sverdlovsk, are likely to follow suit.

The decision to privatise housing in the city, even though there will be no charge to existing residents, may not be fully welcome.

Many new owners will be reluctant to take on responsibilities which have hitherto belonged to the state. There is a severe shortage of building and decorating materials and a lack of people to do the work.

Swansong in air, page 10

## Italians face uphill task to match Irish EC leadership

From MICHAEL BINYON IN BRUSSELS

ITALY had a tough job to beat Ireland in their World Cup match on Saturday, and over the next six months the Italians may find it no easier to keep up the pace set by the Republic in leading the European Community.

They take over the presidency at the most hectic period the community has known since its foundation. Not only must Italy prepare its partners for two crucial inter-governmental conferences on monetary and political union; Rome must also give a decisive boost to the other five "labours of Hercules" dominating the EC agenda this year.

the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations with Efta, the European Free Trade Association; the integration of East Germany into the community; new association treaties with Eastern Europe; and the completion of the single market.

Keeping to the 1992 timetable is still the EC's priority. Two-thirds of the necessary directives have now been passed. But those remaining are the most divisive: indirect taxation and harmonising value added tax, imports of Japanese cars, transport policy, airline deregulation, a common energy policy, and financial services.

But Italy is unlikely to match Dublin's impressive total of directives agreed. It has the worst record among the Twelve for translating EC decisions into national law.

Italy's political instability and less than efficient civil service give its ministers a weak base of departmental experience on which to rest their leadership of council meetings, and it is one of the most reluctant states in liberalising capital controls, not regarding the remaining tax and financial measures as a priority. Above all, the

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Andreotti: master of the backroom compromise



Amsterdam police begin clearing up outside the Aurora office block, wrecked by a bomb on Saturday. The building houses the British Tourist Authority, South African Airways, Iberia airlines and the Chilean consulate, and is near the British Airways offices. The IRA has denied responsibility for the explosion

## Peace offer to victorious Walesa

From REUTER IN WARSAW

TADEUSZ Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, offered an olive branch to Lech Walesa yesterday after the union leader triumphed in his battle with Solidarity rivals who head the government.

Mr Mazowiecki, whose supporters failed on Saturday in their attempt to create a pro-government "superparty" independent of Mr Walesa, said he wanted the union leader as a partner and asked him for talks next week. The prime minister said the two men had to find ways of settling their differences without destroying

"the marvellous heritage of Poland and Solidarity."

Mr Mazowiecki told the citizen's committee, Solidarity's powerful electoral organisation, to take their own decision on their future shape, indicating he was giving up an attempt to transform them into a pro-government party.

"I think you will be able to design your own role," Mr Mazowiecki said, "but you have to be aware of the weightiness of the issues and the hard road Poland is following."

Mazowiecki supporters and

senior Solidarity figures privately conceded that the speech amounted to capitulation by the prime minister after a battle with Mr Walesa that has badly split Solidarity.

"It seems to me that Mazowiecki has lost the battle," one of his supporters commented.

Mr Walesa, contacted in his home city of Gdansk, said Mr Mazowiecki's call for talks was just a proposal and a date had to be fixed. Mr Mazowiecki recently turned down two proposals for talks and Mr Walesa might now insist that

the prime minister come to Gdansk next Saturday for talks in the shipyard where Solidarity was born in 1980.

Mr Walesa has fought a bruising battle with Mr Mazowiecki's supporters over the past few weeks, declaring a "war at the top" after they refused to back his attempt to become president of Poland, accusing him of "imperial" ambitions. Mr Walesa embarrassed Mr Mazowiecki by demanding quicker action to introduce quicker action to introduce full democracy, including the removal of President Jaruzelski.

Mr Medvedev had worked at the medical radiobiology institute in Obninsk, but was put in a mental hospital in 1970 after writing books which criticised censorship. Later he was invited to Britain by the Medical Research Council and, while abroad, stripped of his citizenship. He has no intention of returning to live in the Soviet Union.

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**ABBEY NATIONAL**

# How not to run out of steam

Ronald Butt

It is as characteristic of the Conservative prime minister as it would be surprising in any other to reveal glimpses of her personal thinking about her party's general election manifesto. There are real collective ministerial discussions of its contents. She was recently inspired her personally by comments from her colleagues, and in a way which clearly displays her personal vision, since she is the first to point out that the great majority of ordinary people share her vision and more important, the decisions made at the Conservative women's conference were significant because they are an answer to a question she spoke of the "doubts" facing the party at the time. Had she done more for the Conservatives to turn their backs on their traditional policies?

What the Thatcher said, would seem to be acquiescence that "we had run out of steam". Hills was limited only to reveal that "more details" ahead, and she could be right that one of her colleagues for the Conservatives to do so with the shift from "privatised" to "private responsibility".

Thatcher's speech, she spoke of "more important" decisions, including privatised and many "extra" and unimportant roads for Tories to take. Some motorways, and the roads to make it easier for children, the wish of parents, to get to school, the local education authority, and so on. She hinted at "privatised" which could include local government, to butterscotch, to which she has been attached, but which has been knocked in office.

The evolution of separate, and unimportant, Tory roads is the only superficial attraction of a previous Tory minister, and not the to British Tories and their supporters, but it hardly seems to be a practical policy. Mrs Thatcher's remark is best understood as a sign of an undimmed faith in the power of private capital as the solution to most difficulties, and more specifically of roads to draw it into transport and roads, in general - which is the first proposition.

More abstractly, her remarks can be seen both as a demonstration of the undiminished energy and the sub to those policies (now symbolised by the new Sir Geoffrey Howe) whom she describes as "consolidators".

It is always with Mrs Thatcher, we can be sure that what she says is what she genuinely believes. Though it does not follow that what she says is what happens, and her pragmatism has been confirmed her belief.

The common characteristic of all her speeches is that they propose solutions to difficulties in ways that would not require any spending. They could therefore be seen as a pre-emptive strike by Mrs Thatcher in her determination to control the voters.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Neil Kinnock, who has danced with Mrs Thatcher, to come so close to being unseated simply by a single announcement, is how fragile apparent consensus can be. Kinnock's closest, loyal supporters are in the streets of Russia, and the news of his departure has not been individual's choice. It is alone in these circumstances that the European socialists may have

the best chance of winning the show on the road. Neil has done some service in getting Labour's show on the road. But now it is time to bring down the curtain on this comic preamble to act one of the John Smith show. Thank you, Neil. And good night... have entered the history books. As snap opinion polls show overwhelming support among Labour voters for these remarks, Mr Smith's bid began to look unstoppable.

As does John Major's. It began at ITN, with some criminally unprofessional editing of an interview with the Chancellor. The nation reeled as Mr Major (apparently) said: "Let's face it, Brian, we are in some hugely expensive messes and it's time to call a halt. Sizeable, for instance, why pour good money after bad? And Trident. Everyone knows it's a white elephant. And, while we're about it, what about Northern Ireland? Can't we just admit that our grandfathers cocked that up, call it quits, pull out the troops, and leave the Irish to sort it out among themselves? Then there's the poll tax..."

The editor had cut the preamble: "Now, now Mr. Walde... You've summed me up as saying the opposite of what I believe - as saying ('Let's face it, Brian... etc.)

ITN's apology came too late. Sixty-four government scientists, supposing themselves released from the previous Downing Street line, had already signed a letter to *The Times* outlining the "costly disease" of nuclear energy. President Bush had welcomed the Trident remarks as "frankly realistic" the US would anyway have had to pull the plug, and offered help in arranging an international peace-keeping force for Ulster, along with a massive American aid package for the province. And Mori had shown Mr Major to be Britain's most popular political figure since Good Queen Bess.

Mary Dejevsky in Moscow questions the relevance of a demoralised Communist party

# An unmistakable air of swansong

For the next two weeks, three weeks, or however long it takes, Moscow will be in the grip of the 28th Soviet Communist party congress. Anonymous black limousines, their headlamps blazing despite Moscow's bright summer light, will glide along the central lanes of the city's avenues at the beginning and end of each day. Access to Red Square for those who are not among the 4,683 congress delegates will be restricted, and the official newspapers, despite the paper shortage, will be expanded to accommodate the proceedings.

A party congress was once an event that inspired popular awe, as the initiates gathered behind the high red walls of the Kremlin to draft the future in secret. For many Muscovites this week, the awe has turned to contempt. The disruption will be more irritation and the expanded newspapers will go largely unread. The Communist party and the people of the Soviet Union are no longer united, if ever they were; increasingly they dwell in different worlds.

This does not mean, however, that the party's power or influence is gone. The world of the party apparatus may be exclusive and even shrinking, but it is still significant, a world that matters. It

still impinges on people's lives, giving and taking their homes, their jobs and their money. A regular band of demonstrators can be seen in Moscow picketing party meetings. They are mothers of large families protesting that the large families requisitioned housing that should be theirs. A military officer who joined the reformist Democratic Platform group within the party was recently expelled and lost his commission. Another Democratic Platform activist, a Moscow teacher, was dismissed from his job after chairing a political meeting.

Yet party power, even in the

judgment of some party leaders, is precarious. When Yegor Ligachev stood before the delegates to the Russian party conference and accused President Gorbachev of bypassing the party leadership on key policy decisions, he was right. Mr Gorbachev increasingly controls policy through the executive presidency and his personal presidential council, which he set up in March.

The Soviet leader was stung sufficiently by this criticism to suggest that the party had approved such policy changes in principle at earlier meetings; but the weasel words were "in principle". The specific decision to move towards

a market economy, with steep price increases, small private businesses and a stock exchange was hardly covered by a glancing reference to "commodity-money relations" at the last party congress nearly five years ago. Nor did "new thinking" in foreign policy envisage the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe or the unification of Germany.

The power to make and implement policy in areas directly affecting people's lives is also passing inexorably out of the party's exclusive hands. As the concurrent proceedings of the Russian Federation parliament and the Russian Communist party conference showed last month, the concerns, behaviour and even the language of the two institutions are different.

In the parliament, the deputies

called out from their seats, barbecued and ran to the platform; at the party conference delegates sat in their seats and waved their red mandate cards to vote or attract attention. The parliament talked about market prices, property management, and who runs the oilfields; the party congress talked about the working class and the peasantry, socialism and Lenin.

The most striking difference was

in those they chose to lead them.

The Russian parliament elected Boris Yeltsin, the big, boisterous and iconoclastic Siberian who is regarded by many Russians as their protector. The Russian party elected Ivan Polozov, a small, swarthy *apparatchik* who has successfully ridden the political switchback from Khrushchev through Brezhnev to Gorbachev and is seen by provincial party officials as their patron.

The horrified response to Mr Polozov's election among the Moscow intelligentsia may well have accelerated the party's demise in one key area. Party members on central radio, television and in much of the press last week stated their intention to leave any party led by Mr Polozov. If there is no rethinking, the result could be the end, at a stroke, of the Communist party's domination of the central media.

The victories of Mr Yeltsin and Mr Polozov were none the less narrow; the two institutions of parliament and party, in the Russian Federation as in the Soviet Union as a whole, are divided within themselves and fighting to establish their identity and function. It would be easy to regard the one as the harbinger of a multi-party future, the other as a relic of the past, but it would be premature. They may be competing for power, but battle has barely begun in the area where the result will count most: control of the economy.

The experience of Eastern Europe suggests that the Communist Party is unlikely to win that battle, but the fight will be fiercer here than elsewhere. There is a residual loyalty to the Communist party among existing party leaders that does not reflect their power, privileges and security alone, but a genuine belief that this is an institution which could, with the correct policies, still save the Soviet Union. However far apart they may be politically, Messrs Gorbachev, Ligachev and Yeltsin all share this belief, and so will a great many delegates to the 28th party congress.

Disastrous though the years of Communist rule have been, the party hierarchy and a good many of the rank and file are still looking for a solution that will not require them to forsake the party of Lenin and the Bolsheviks. That is why the 28th party congress will see fragmentation at the edges rather than the much-predicted schism. Unity by itself, however, will not rescue the Communist party from its fate, and the 28th congress could prove its last in power.

# Embrace death when it comes – not this point of no return

Bernard Levin, crossing swords with Ludovic Kennedy, on the horrors in store if euthanasia is ever legalised

In the pamphlet series of *Counterblasts* which I wrote about recently, I should have said that one – by William Shawcross on Hong Kong – had none of the faults I was rebuking; another was really in a category of its own, and it is that which I want to discuss today. It is by Ludovic Kennedy, who has in his time done great services to justice. This time he has done little to smother at birth.

Yet he reserves his greatest scorn, and in doing so demonstrates his greatest inability to understand what is involved, for the British Medical Association and its opposition to making euthanasia legal. Of the BMA's study he says that "choosing my words carefully, I have to say that it is one of the most prejudiced, irresponsible and cowardly documents to emanate from a professional body that I have ever read", a claim which makes me wonder what he might have said had he chosen his words with less care.

The BMA is the recognised voice of the medical profession, and it is the members of the medical profession who would be called upon to give the lethal injections if the practice were legalised. That, obviously, is why they oppose it; they would have to turn upside down the most vital (literally most vital) of the profession's tenets, which ever since Hippocrates has been that a doctor's duty is to tend life, not end it. I, too, have read the BMA paper, which is not only wise, charitable, deeply humane and thoroughly researched (little of which qualities, I have to say, is to be found in Ludo's monotone yelling), but adduces a mass of evidence of the dangers he scorns. One item, for instance, is a survey of genuine but unsuccessful attempts at suicide; it reveals that in almost all such cases the subject never attempted suicide again. Anyone who does not see the enormous significance of that study ought not to be discussing euthanasia at all.

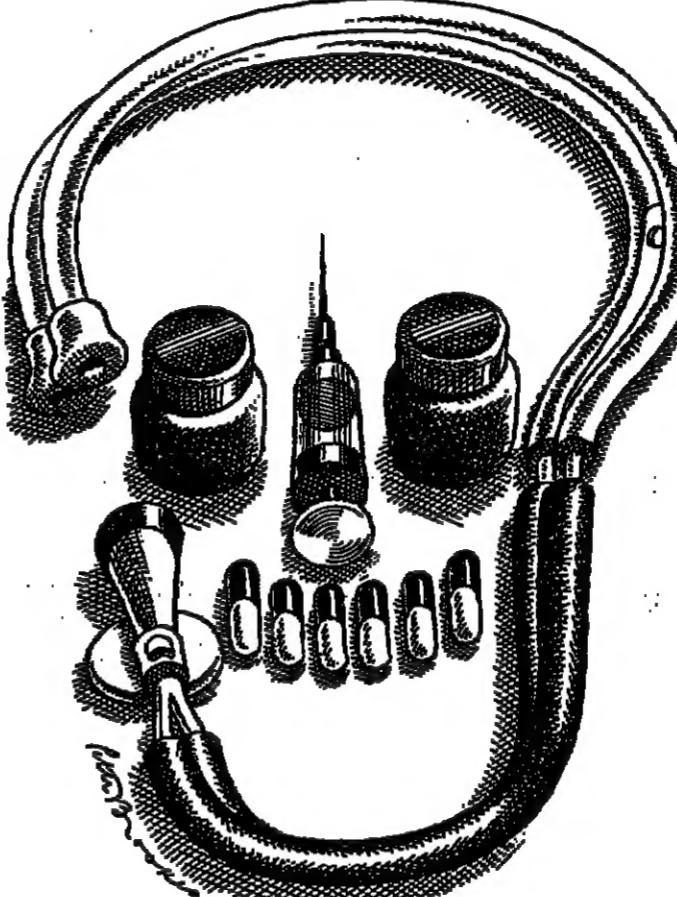
Of Ludo's many examples of confusion, one is paramount. He says that "In the old days when

remarkable woman, full of love, wisdom and pity for the suffering. Ludo says, "What she was concerned with, it seemed to me, was the threat euthanasia posed to the ideals that had governed her life's work; that it was a rival that had, so to speak, to be smothered at birth."

Yet he reserves his greatest scorn, and in doing so demonstrates his greatest inability to understand what is involved, for the British Medical Association and its opposition to making euthanasia legal. Of the BMA's study he says that "choosing my words carefully, I have to say that it is one of the most prejudiced, irresponsible and cowardly documents to emanate from a professional body that I have ever read", a claim which makes me wonder what he might have said had he chosen his words with less care.

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Of Ludo's many examples of confusion, one is paramount. He says that "In the old days when



most people died at home, the family doctor often felt a compunction in administering a lethal drug to help a dying patient... but now, that most people die in hospitals, doctors cannot do it... because... they endanger their professional careers." But we must ask: why do most people now die in hospitals? Though the nature of life has not changed, the attitude we take to it has. When most people died at home, it was because the idea of the family was clearly understood, by old and young alike, much more important, the idea of death itself was clearly understood. Today, the only general attitudes to death are that the government should stop it and that until the legislation is enacted there should be no reference to the fact that we are going to die. But we are. We do not have to go as far as

the saint who slept in his coffin to remind himself daily that he was mortal, but we would do well at least to think about the days when there would have been outrage at the very suggestion that the dead might be an anonymous resting-place in a hospital.

Ludo becomes almost hysterical at one crucial part of the BMA's statement: its insistence on using the word "killing" or synonyms such as "dispatching" rather than the sanitised "aid to dying" which the euthanasia enthusiasts prefer. Alas, those who reject a true but uncomfortable word for an ambiguous but disturbing one are frequently hiding something from themselves.

The BMA quotes a doctor as saying: "We shall start by putting patients away because they are in intolerable pain and haven't long to live anyway, and we shall end

the saint who slept in his coffin to remind himself daily that he was mortal, but we would do well at least to think about the days when there would have been outrage at the very suggestion that the dead might be an anonymous resting-place in a hospital.

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The BMA quotes a doctor as saying: "We shall start by putting patients away because they are in intolerable pain and haven't long to live anyway, and we shall end

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The BMA quotes a doctor as saying: "We shall start





## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 30: The Duke of Edinburgh, the afternoon opened the Royal *Wine Carnival*.

The Prince Edward, Chairman of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Special Projects Group, visited Wiltshire and Dorset today. His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Field Marshal Sir Roland Gibbs) and Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (the Lord Digby).

The Prince Edward, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Brien, visited the Wiltshire Youth Festival at Bowood House. Colours opened the Sherborne Youth Centre and visited the Royal Youth Spectacular in Poole Park.

Later His Royal Highness attended a reception in the Highcliff Hotel, Bournemouth.

## Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the Prince Philip Prize for the Designer of the Year at Buckingham Palace at 3.30; and as International President of WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature will hold a reception at Buckingham Palace at 5.45.

Princess Margaret will attend the annual reception of the Royal Fine Art Commission at St James's Square at 6.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the Administrative Offices of the Wade Foundation Group, Long Eaton at 10.50; will lay the foundation stone of Trentham Hosptice, Rishley, at 11.20; visit Dale Primary School, Derby, at 12.30; and open the Hull headquarters of the St John Ambulance Brigade at 3.30.

The Duke of Kent, as President of the Royal Institution, will unveil a plaque at the institution at 6.30 to mark a donation by the Clothworkers' Foundation.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Variety Club Sunshine Coach Scheme, will attend a luncheon at Guildhall at 11.15 to mark the 40th anniversary of the Variety Club of Great Britain.

## Reception

**Elliott & Company**  
Mr Michael Bishop, CBE, Chairman of British Midland Airways Limited, was the principal guest at a reception to mark the opening of Elliott's Company's new offices at 8 Braehead Building, London, EC4. The reception was hosted by Mr John Elliott, Senior Partner of the firm.

## David Wood

A memorial service for David Wood, a former political editor of *The Times*, will be held at noon on July 25 at St Bride's, Fleet Street. Admission will be by ticket only. Those wishing to attend should apply, by July 9, to David Hopkinson, Deputy Managing Editor, *The Times*, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN.

## Forthcoming marriages

## Mr M.P. Bolton

and Miss A.J. Tinsay  
The engagement is announced between Marcus Peregrine, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Bolton, of Over Stourton, Somerset, and Amanda Jayne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E.S. Tinsay, of Dorking, Surrey.

## Mr A.R.H. Cole

and Miss J.K. Garrett  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of the late Lieutenant Colonel R.F.H. Cole and of Mrs R. Cole, of Cambridge, and Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr G.W. Garrett and of Mrs G. Garrett, of Colindale, Surrey.

## Mr P.J. Greenwood

and Miss L.N. James  
The engagement is announced between Patrick John, youngest son of His Honour Judge and Mrs Peter Greenwood, of Little Orchard, Stock, Essex, and Lesley Nichola, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter James, of Locks Cottage, Doverham, Porlock, Somerset.

## Mr J.M. Harris

and Miss J.A. Keevil  
The engagement is announced between John, only son of the late Mr M.J. Harris and of Mrs P.M. Harris, of Devonshire Way, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey, and Jane, only daughter of Mr P. Keevil, of Stud Green, near Maidenhead, and Miss A. Farnley-Whittingstall, of Nunhead, South London.



## Nature notes

WITH the beginning of July the countryside becomes quieter, with fewer birdsong. Song thrushes, which have been full voice in the South since November, are still singing energetically in the early morning; there will also be regular bursts of song from wrens in the undergrowth, and swifts screaming in the sky, until the end of the month. But robins and nightingales have stopped singing, and most of the warblers are falling silent now, except for alarm notes to their young.

Nipplewort is in flower; its small yellow blossoms close quickly when the sun goes in. Hedge bed straw is coming out everywhere, with its innumerable tiny white stars; sometimes it is like a thin mist in the grass, sometimes it grows in large, creamy-looking masses. In chalky places, the rugged purple flowers of greater knapweed are abundant and almost always

## OBITUARIES

## IRVING WALLACE

Irving Wallace, the author, died on June 29 aged 74. He was born on March 19, 1916.

STUDENTS as well as fans of salacious American "formula fiction" will be sad to learn of the death of Irving Wallace in Los Angeles. He was, at least in his own country, perhaps the most successful of all the many exponents of junk fiction — perhaps because he took it all so seriously, not to say lugubriously. But he worked very hard to achieve his success, even if literary merit entirely eluded him.

Irving Wallace was born in Chicago, the son of Alexander Wallace and the former Bessie Liss. Both parents were Jewish immigrants from Russia. Wallace grew up and was educated at the High School of the town of Kenosha (birthplace of Orson Welles). He went on to the Williams Institute at Berkeley, and then to Los Angeles City College.

Wallace was a busy journalist and magazine writer until 1954, and frequently contributed in that capacity to the *Saturday Evening Post* and to the *Reader's Digest*. Based in Los Angeles, he ghosted articles for Hollywood celebrities, covered sports events, and contributed biographies of stars to the countless film magazines which then flourished. His habit of thorough, if ultimately superficial, research led to his later success in the non-fiction field.

Wallace joined the film unit of the United States Army Air Force in 1942, and then served (until 1946) in the Signals. In 1941 he had married Sylvia Kahn, editor of one of the film magazines to which he was a contributor. She, too, wrote a best selling novel of a salacious sort. They had a son and daughter, both of whom collaborated with their father on his vast compilations of



facts. After the war Wallace wrote a number of film scripts, the best known of which was probably *The Big Circus* (1959); on this story of a bankrupt circus owner, starring Victor Mature and Red Buttons, he collaborated with Irwin Allen (who produced the film) and Charles Bennett, in *West Point Story* (1950), a musical for James Cagney, his co-authors had been John Marks and Charles Hoffman.

But Wallace disliked the life of a Hollywood scriptwriter, and set about to work himself out of it. So he wrote his first book, *The Fabulous Originals* (1955), about the originals — or alleged originals — of certain famous fictional characters such as Sherlock Holmes. Soon after he wrote *The Fabulous Showman* (1960), on P. T. Barnum (the work on the circus film fitted neatly into his work scheme).

His first novel went entirely unheeded. But the second, *The Chapman Report* — in which he cleverly cashed in on the notoriety achieved by the Kinsey Report — was a best seller, and Wallace never really looked back. *The Prize* (1962), a wildly improbable romance-thriller about the Nobel prize, was factually possible down to the very last detail, but was nevertheless a travesty, and deeply offended

the Swedes. The book was withdrawn from sale in Sweden. Wallace wrote a book about the row: *The Writing of One Novel* (1968). *The Prize* was filmed with Paul Newman in the starring role, directed by Mark Robson in Hitchcock style. More fiction dealing with sexual detail followed, most of it filmed or televised, and if Wallace did not bring delicacy to this subject he certainly brought to it a crude gusto, for which many people were apparently grateful. *The Word* (1972), which begins a lengthy television saga, exploited the notion of a new gospel having been written by one of the brothers of Jesus. *The Miracle* (1984) also tapped the religious theme, this time of St Bernadette, whose "diary" is "discovered".

But Wallace's collections of "facts", (and some were facts) were really his most original contributions to commerce. The most famous was *The Intimate Sex Lives of Famous People* (1981), which, with its gash and boldly delineated collection of facts, proved to be compulsive reading even for those who could not admit it. Other volumes of this type include *The Nymphs and Other Maniacs* (1971), *The Book of Lists* (1977), and *The People's Almanac* (1975).

Wallace's name is not to be found in directories of writers, but he possessed the skill to entertain millions, and was seldom pretentious about it. He contributed articles for several encyclopaedias, including *Colliers* and *Britannica*. His obsessive catalogues of facts and facets also do possess a sort of panache. He collected impressionist paintings and antiques and listed his main interests include "collecting autographs, French Impressionist art, canes."

In the early 1960s he took part in the analysis of whale stocks which laid the foundation of modern whale management. He was one of a group of four scientists, each from a different country, who showed that the estimated blue whale population in the Antarctic seas was declining more sharply than expected. A ban on their capture, imposed by the International Whaling Commission, followed. His mathematical formulae also gave force to the concern about the clubbing to death of harp seal pups, born on ice floes off Newfoundland, for their fur. Gulland showed the extent to which the seal stocks would be depleted.

The methods he developed of population analysis make full use of the information provided by fishing fleets and are now employed in nearly all centres where fish populations are studied. By analysing the catch of fish and dividing them up into age groups he was able to see how the population was growing or diminishing. The technique made it obvious that catch quotas could be estimated

## DR JOHN GULLAND

Dr John Alan Gulland, FRS, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Environmental Technology, Imperial College, London, died on June 24 at the age of 63. He was born on September 16, 1926.

THE work of John Gulland helped to transform the estimates of the global fish population by new methods of counting which curbed some overfishing and has enabled the more accurate and productive management of stocks. Before him, ways of assessing fish stocks were rudimentary. His work also helped lead to the ban in 1965 on the capture of blue whales.

Gulland spent much time in fishery commissions and management agencies throughout the world, presenting evidence in a new way which brought home to international administrators the seriousness of the need for better management of stocks.

Recently he was concerned

fairly easily, so providing a basis for much fish stock management.

While in Rome, he organised a comprehensive survey of fish resources on a global scale. Many of the world's fish stocks were being exploited heavily and certain parts were being overfished. Similar estimates made after the second world war indicated that large areas were unexploited. Gulland showed in the early 1970s that that was no longer true and the difference was partly due to heavy fishing by the Russian and Japanese fleets.

Gulland spent much time in fishery commissions and management agencies throughout the world, presenting evidence in a new way which brought home to international administrators the seriousness of the need for better management of stocks. Recently he was concerned with the economic control of the western rock lobster stock off Western Australia. The quota system was too easily cheated by unscrupulous fishermen, so he felt it better



to control the number of boats entering the fishing grounds by the use of licences. Last year, he passed on his expertise of how to manage fish stock to the European Commission.

He was awarded honorary doctorates from the Universities of Rhode Island and Helsinki. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1984 and in 1990 was given the award of excellence by the American Fisheries Society.

He is survived by his wife and three children.

## CEDRIC BELFRAGE

Professor Roger Sharrock writes:

YOUR obituary (June 25) of Cedric Belfrage took the vicissitudes of his later life in America but failed to mention one outstanding book by him which was the product of his pre-war years in Hollywood.

This was *Promised Land*, a history of the place and the movie empire in its time of expansion written in the form of a fictional parable (what is now called "faction"). It offers a first-hand expression of the original fascination and the

ultimate bitterness of the writer looking in on the Hollywood myth from the outside. The book was, if I remember, issued in the extra series of the old Left Book Club, but its passionate involvement transcends politics.

Belfrage's books are not now remembered, but in this one he is for a moment the spokesman of all those major authors, Aldous Huxley, Wodehouse, Fitzgerald, who burnt their fingers at the Hollywood fire.

## Marriages

## Viscount Dangan and Miss C.L. Brightmore

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 23, at St Margaret's, Westminster Abbey, of Viscount Dangan, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cowley, to Miss Claire Brightmore, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Brightmore. Canon Donald Gray officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Brightmore, Miss Joanna Iratcal-Wellesley and Miss Sarah Iratcal-Wellesley. Mr David Newton was best man.

A reception was held at 30 Grosvenor Road and the honeymoon will be spent in California.

Dr A. Reed and Mrs T.J. Macnab The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, St Paul's, Braintree, Hertfordshire, of Dr Anthony Reed, son of Dr and Mrs E. Reed, of Bridge End, Somerton, Shropshire, to Mrs Julie Laura Macnab, daughter of the late Hon Peter Hives and of Hon Mrs Hives, of Harmer Green, Lancashire, Hertfordshire. The Rev Dendie French officiated.

Mr H.J. Byrne and Miss C.A.D. Schmidt The marriage took place on Saturday, June 30, 1990, at St Paul's Cathedral, Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, of Mr Howard J. Byrne, younger son of Mr Rodney Byrne, of Burlington, Illinois, and Mrs Suzanne Byrne, of Phoenix, Arizona, and Miss Catherine A.D. Schmidt, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Karl Schmidt, of Kingston upon Thames.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mark Schmidt and Stephanie Byrne. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Dr Louis Jacobs, CBE, at the New London Synagogue, London, NW8.

Mr E.C.H. Lowe and Miss C.M. Guglielmino The marriage took place on Saturday, June 30, at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, of Mr Esmé Lowe, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian Lowe, of Newton Regis, Somerset, and Miss Carlotta Guglielmino, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Carlo Guglielmino, of Chester Square, London. Father Walter Maxwell-Stewart, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nan Cristina Palmer, Zara Humphries, Pollyanna, and George Doote, and Tom Brodie. Mr Lysander Meader Baker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr E.J.P. Broderick and Miss M.F. Murphy The marriage took place on Saturday, at the Church of Mary Immaculate and St Peter, Petersham, Surrey, between Mr Eamonn Broderick, second son of Mr and Mrs Michael Broderick of Finchley, London, and Miss Margaret Murphy, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Murphy, of East Barnet, Hertfordshire. The Rev Edward Oliver officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Nan Cristina Palmer, Henry Palmer, Edmund Howard, Katherine Palmer and Calypso Lawrence, Mr Nicholas Horn was best man.

The reception was held at the Accademia Italiana and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D.W. Lacey and Miss S.E. Windsor The marriage took place on June 30, at St Martin's Church, Bransgore, between Mr Daniel Lacey, son of Mr and Mrs P.W. Lacey, and Miss Susan Windsor, daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M. Windsor, of Bransgore.

The Rev R.A.H. Priestall and Miss C.A. Rose The marriage took place on June 23, at All Saints Liberal Catholic Church, Putney, of Rev Bernard A.H. Priestall and Miss Carole Rose. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev Dr E.S. Taylor.

Mr J.R. Seaman and Miss A.F. Price The marriage took place on Saturday, June 16, at St Mary's Church, Avington, of Mr Julian Richard Seaman, son of Captain and Mrs Richard Seaman, of The Old House, Theale, Berkshire, and Miss Annabel Frances Price, daughter of Mr Anthony Price, of Bormes-les-Mimosas, France, and Mrs Lorna Price, of Fulham, London. Canon Ronald McLeod officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sophia Asif and Archie Colvin. Mr Adrian Flocke was best man.

A reception was held at Avington Park.

Mr M.H. Tuftell and Miss R.J. Davies The marriage took place on Saturday, June 30, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Cowbridge, between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Carlton Tuftell, of Cawdron, Gloucestershire, and Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Davies, of Southerton, Mid-Gloucestershire. The Rev Norman Williams officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nan Cristina Palmer, Zara Humphries, Pollyanna, and George Doote, and Tom Brodie. Mr Lysander Meader Baker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Molly Montgomery

A service of celebration for the life of Molly Montgomery, OBE, Hon FRIBA, will be held on Thursday, July 3 (her birthday) at 11.30 am at the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London.

## Amateur triumphs

By ALAN TOOGOOD

## Douglas-Home award for religious research

THE SUBJECT of this year's Charles Douglas-Home Award is to be a study of the influence of religion on British life. The winner will be commissioned to carry out such a study.

Submissions from applicants for the award will be considered whether they relate to Christianity or to any recognized religious movement, and whether they are general or specific. The winner will receive a grant of up to £15,000 from the Charles Douglas-Home Memorial Trust, founded in memory of the former editor of *The Times*, who died of cancer in 1985.

In their invitation to entrants, the trustees say: "Religious denomination evidently plays an important part in creating identity, even among those who have lapsed from the faith into which they were born. Irrespective of faith or denomination, religious leaders speak in the name of their congregation or community, seeking to establish influence and power on behalf of those of their persuasion."

"Moral pronouncements by a bishop or archbishop are widely reported, as are the debates of the General Synod of the Church of England. Yet a survey recently quoted in the press defined the number of Anglican churchgoers in our cities as 'statistically invisible'. The Salvation Army, according to another report, has been advised that its social work would be more effective if the historic link with Christianity were severed. By contrast, at least one of Britain's minority religious groups, the Muslims, follow their creed with a passion uncharacteristic of the established church."

Entrants can obtain application forms by sending a stamped and addressed envelope to Anne Martin, 57 Thorpebank Road, London W



## Getting the sums right

THE MOST valuable resource in education is time, says a recently published report on geography in the National Curriculum (Ann Low-Beer and Jim Grant write).

John MacGregor, education secretary, will today be considering advice from head-teachers saying that all schools in England and Wales should teach double-award science. Heads in the independent sector are saying they need more flexibility so that they can teach subjects outside the legally required curriculum.

The fundamental question now being considered by Mr MacGregor is how much time can be allowed for the core subjects of maths, English and science while maintaining a broad and balanced curriculum as demanded by the 1988 Education Reform Act.

The position is precarious and the result will determine whether the curriculum is dominated by the core subjects and technology.

The proposals for history raise the same problem. They have generated passionate discussion on issues such as the nature of British history, the balance of knowledge and skills in assessment, and the degree of prescription.

Those involved appear not to have noticed that they may be engaged in irrelevant discussions. Unless history can survive as a GCSE subject for at least a majority of school pupils, it may well disappear as a real subject in the National Curriculum.

The problem is that for those aged 14 to 16, the curriculum is already over-crowded with the ten statutory subjects plus religious education. Yet there are other areas of study with claims at this stage: a second language

### Why the future of GCSE subjects is threatened by the National Curriculum

and classics, economics or politics for GCSE.

Current thinking appears to be dominated by ideas which need questioning. These are that 10 per cent of curriculum time is required for a full GCSE course, that the examination is unalterable and, consequently, that time for the core subjects is protected.

Meanwhile, a "modular" approach is favoured for the rest of the curriculum, a whole GCSE being made up of modules from different subject areas which will undoubtedly upset the balance of the National Curriculum.

It will have repercussions throughout secondary schools and the half-GCSE subject will lose status. This, in turn, will affect the career prospects of the subject teacher. It is likely that within a few years schools will be incapable of providing staff for subjects such as history and geography for the teaching of a full GCSE.

Subjects which begin as half-GCSEs may also be turned into thirds or fifths of a GCSE within a medley of modules.

The fundamental point is that of balance for 14 to 16-year-olds. It is crucial that the whole curriculum should fit the time available proportionately. The most unbalanced scheme would see the core retain roughly half the time, with the other half divided between all other

claims. Yet this seems to be the thinking behind a recent National Curriculum Council document which said that the proportions of time suggested to the history and geography working groups are over-optimistic.

The working groups were asked to consider a full, 10 per cent GCSE course, and a half, 5 per cent, alternative, corresponding roughly to four or two periods a week. Yet many teachers consider three periods a week very much more useful educationally than a rather fragmented two.

Arithmetic which looks awkward on paper may actually have more educational value than tidily rounded figures. Moreover, no one has considered seriously the contributions which subjects such as history and geography make to pupils' real achievement in the core subjects.

Those who choose to take more subjects right through to GCSE will, in effect, spend less time on each one of them, including the core subjects.

These are likely to be pupils capable of working at a faster pace, doing more work for themselves and mastering the core subjects in less than the average time. Slightly reduced time-allocations and examinations for all subjects should also be considered.

The important principle is that time for the core subjects should be neither standardised nor protected. Other countries seem to manage to preserve a broad curriculum for a majority of pupils, at least until the age of 16.

Ann Low-Beer is a lecturer at the School of Education, University of Bristol and Jim Grant is head of humanities at Farmers School, Cirencester, Glos.

## A touch of eastern promise

David Tytler examines a national survey of school exam results which shows what ethnic minorities can achieve in a multi-racial society



Recipe for success: children from various backgrounds mix happily together during a school cookery lesson

Still too little is known about whether ethnic background is important when it comes to examination achievements at 16, according to a national survey of school results published last week.

The research, by David Drew of Sheffield City Polytechnic and John Gray of Sheffield University, suggests that both gender and social background are potentially more influential than ethnic differences.

They stress, however: "This finding does not diminish the importance of ethnic differences. These still persisted, even when socio-economic group and gender were taken into account."

Ethnic origin could be one of the reasons children find themselves in certain groups because it may well have affected the kind of employment their parents obtained. They suggest that further research should be carried out to discover how the three factors combine in influencing examination results.

Using data from the national Youth Cohort Study, the researchers examined a group of 14,429 children aged 16 in 1985, breaking the figures down into 95 per cent white, two per cent Afro-Caribbean and three per cent Asian. They then split them into three social groups: professional and managerial, intermediate and manual.

About six per cent of Afro-Caribbeans or Asians were in the professional and managerial group compared with 19 per cent of the whites, while in the manual group, 60 per cent were Afro-Caribbean or Asian compared with 46 per cent white.

Young whites reported the highest results, although the gap between them and Asians was small. On the other hand, the gap between these two groups and the Afro-Caribbeans was larger.

Just over one in five whites and just under one in five Asians achieved five or more higher-grade passes, compared with fewer than one in ten Afro-Caribbeans, say the researchers.

They point out, however, that by concentrating on the higher levels of achievement it is possible to exaggerate the extent of the differences if viewed across the whole pattern of results, the differences are only be-

tween one-fifth and one-third between the groups. White girls did the best, but the difference between the sexes in the other two groups was either small or insignificant.

"Perhaps the most noteworthy find-

HOW EXAM RESULTS COMPARE		
Afro-Caribbean	Asian	White
Average number of O-level A-C and CSE at grade one	1.09	1.93
Average at any grade	5.87	5.87
Educational Research on subscription from Caxton Publishing Company, PO Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE		



not taken place earlier. Employers clearly wish to recruit only those who can work consistently over a long period of time, but for the

foreseeable future they will continue to use exam results as the basic criteria for employee selection. Those of us who do not gain

good results will find our employment prospects severely restricted.

Conversely, exams can be the saviour for a minority of students who do not work throughout the year, yet are able to achieve good results by studying intensely at the end.

Having almost completed my education, I now know that the grades and results I have achieved do not paint a true picture of my ability and knowledge, yet it is these criteria which will be considered as very important by a potential employer, therefore my career prospects will be unspanningly reduced by them.

• The author is a second year law student at the London School of Economics

### CAMPUS

## Overdosing on exams

Thousands of students have completed a traumatic period of exams. I am one of them (Sukhinder Lalli writes). This completion is usually followed by a spell of anxiety and pessimism about the eventual results.

Like most students, I find this period agonizing, which leads to the question: are exams the correct method of assessment and do they really test a student's knowledge or grasp of a subject?

The pressure experienced during exams is most evident in those courses where there is either no coursework assessment or where it accounts for a very small percentage of the marks awarded.

It must be better to assess a student over the whole of the

academic year, rather than at the end in a three-hour exam. This form of appraisal is common among many academic institutions and the importance placed upon exams is widespread within our education system.

As one moves up the educational ladder, so the pressure to perform well increases. The A-level examinations are a prime example. Two years of hard work and intense studying can mean nothing if you do not perform well in the exam. I believe that my performance in an exam is way below my actual ability and knowledge of a certain subject.

There are two reasons. First, the pressure one bears from peers, academics and parents can be considerable and exam nerves are not uncommon. Second, the time given for an exam is usually less than required. Often the student who can write the fastest achieves the best results.

These factors point to the fact

that exams are not the correct method for assessing a student's grasp of a particular subject; and that coursework or performance throughout the year should count for something.

The importance placed upon exams, however, is beginning to decline, as shown in the introduction of the GCSE, and the increasing emphasis placed upon coursework by certain academic institutions.

It is ironic that the change has

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## QUEEN'S COLLEGE TAUNTON

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## HEADSHIP

European employers are beginning to beckon British graduates, but Tom Giles sees no cause to panic — yet

Employers vying for the attention of graduates at this year's round of careers fairs might be put off by the sight of Jose-Maria Aulotte at a nearby stand.

M Aulotte, the recruiting manager of the French cement company Lafarge Copepe, is among those representing a few Continental firms which have decided, for the first time, to come to Britain to recruit graduates.

Lafarge Copepe, Unilog, the French computer firm, ENSPM, the engineering and petrochemical company, and five other businesses are attending the annual London Recruitment Fair, which starts tomorrow. Last week Banque Paribas had a stand at the national Financial Recruitment Fair in Sheffield.

M Aulotte says: "We are hoping to recruit engineers or business graduates but also to meet students and get a feel for the market. Our British competitors may be frightened because we are truly international. But we don't care — this is Europe." Michel Bouffard, head of recruitment at Unilog, is equally determined to win the services of up to 30 British science graduates.

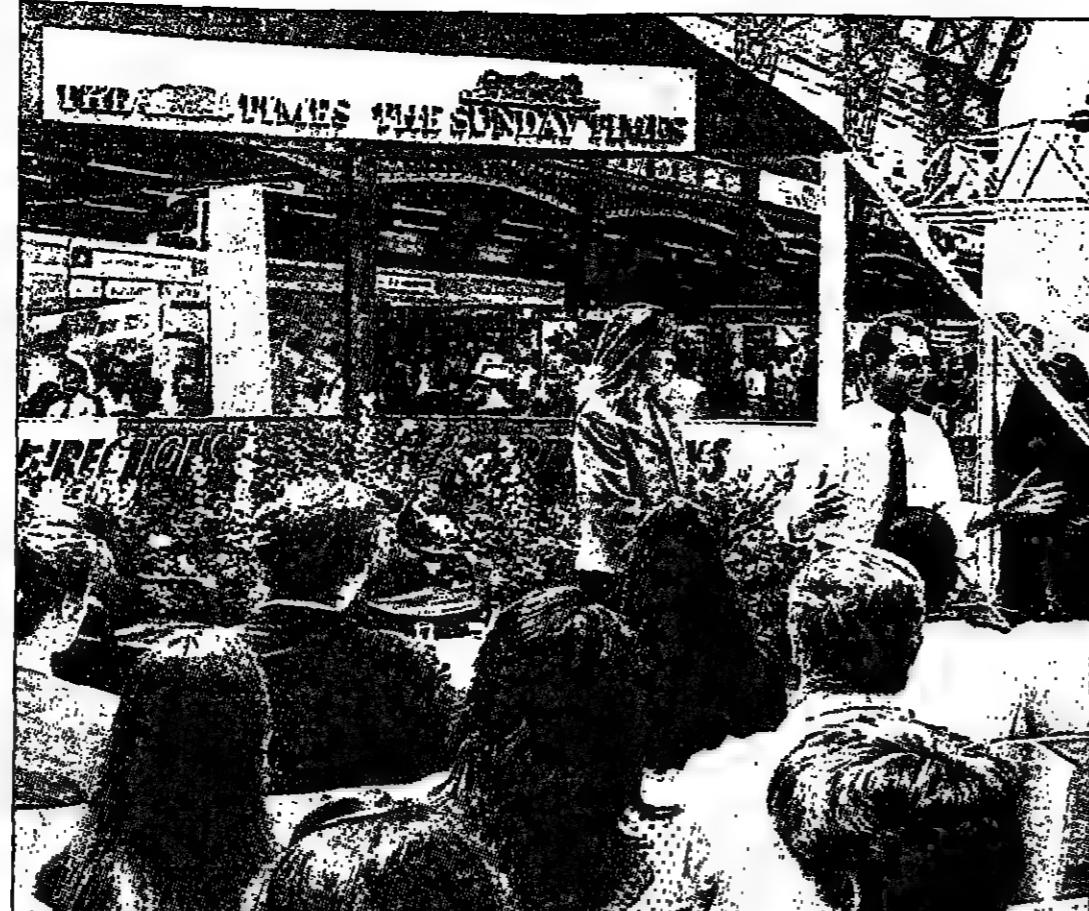
Some 125,000 students will graduate in Britain this year. Despite a projected 15 per cent rise in their numbers by 1992, British employers expect shortages of graduates to increase, especially in the key areas of applied science and engineering, which accounted for only 12 per cent of graduates in 1988.

In its annual report, published earlier this month, the Institute of Manpower Studies said student numbers would level out after 1992, while demand for graduates was likely to rise by 30 per cent towards the end of the century. The shortfall would raise pressure for higher starting salaries and growing company sponsorship. It concluded: "In the 1990s, we are likely to see a more complex and fragmenting market with growing shortages but with a rising proportion of weaker graduates. The potential effects of the completion of the single European market in 1992 will add further complications to the development of this key labour market."

The threat of increased European competition for fewer graduates under the single market is difficult to assess. It raises questions not only about the ability of British companies to compete for graduates both at home and abroad, but also the attractiveness of British students to foreign employers.

According to Helen Perkins, chairwoman of the Association of Graduate Recruiters, European companies have not yet been as efficient in recruiting British

# Graduate hunting over the Channel



Students at Directions, a careers exhibition sponsored by *The Times/Sunday Times* at Olympia last week

graduates as British companies have in attracting their foreign counterparts.

Continental Europe has a worse demographic decline in young graduates. Everybody has the same problem, especially in the demand for those in subjects like science and technology.

"Yet, if you look at the number of foreign companies who have actually turned up at this week's fair compared to the number asked, the competition is nothing to get excited about. British companies are already attending more recruitment fairs abroad."

Brian Stepioe, the director of the University of London's careers advisory service, has organised tomorrow's fair for an expected 11,000 graduates. He concedes that the response from Continental firms had been "very poor", considering the 350 invitations sent to Continental com-

## French companies actually come here to offer graduates work abroad in the holidays

panies. But he feels that new European Community training and work-experience initiatives for students such as ERASMUS will create fresh interest in Britain among firms abroad.

"I can see some resentment from British employers who could argue that you can't lose any individual in one of our shortage subjects to foreign companies. But we don't make the market, we simply operate in it."

However, Mr Stepioe's vision of greedy Continental employers

after 1992 may be premature. Marin Kuhn, a director of ATS Quest, a company which takes British firms to recruitment fairs on the Continent, has found that such companies as Unilog and Lafarge are simply an encouraging exception to the rule.

"European companies tend to

view our graduates as less mature

and less qualified. Teaching on the

Continent is much more voca-

tional-based, and they tend to

look for people with specialist

degrees such as a Master of

Business Administration (MBA)."

In Britain we still downgrade

the importance of such degrees,

and are far more willing to offer

specialist jobs to people without

vocational training. But British

graduates will have a much harder

battle finding work on the Conti-

ntinent than vice-versa."

David Penwarden, the director

of external relations at the Euro-

pean School of Management in Oxford, which runs a tri-lingual MBA course for 180 European postgraduates, says British industry's approach to recruitment is still at odds with its European competitors.

"There are fewer than 5,000 students doing MBAs in this country, yet in Copenhagen alone there are 15,000. Business degrees are not still considered respectable here. Most British companies say they can't accommodate business graduates into their recruiting system."

"French companies will actually come here to offer them the opportunity to work abroad in the holidays. The British emphasis on non-vocational degrees is fine in educational terms, but lousy from the point of view of the economy."

Statistics published by ATS show that British students are the youngest in Europe, usually graduating at 21 compared to 24 in France, 26 in Italy, and 27 in West Germany. While the age difference is partly due to such variants as national service, it also reflects the time European undergraduates spend training with prospective employers.

M Kuhn adds that British graduates compound their lack of on-the-job training by being less able linguistically. "Britain is still well behind in this area. There is a bigger demand among British companies for European students because they virtually should all be taught English as a second language."

This year, ATS Quest has accompanied 25 British firms, including Marks & Spencer, the construction company John Mowlem and and BP to fairs in Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons and Toulouse. In Brussels, Marks & Spencer attracted more than 650 people to its stand and later commented favourably on the level of interest and on the standard of English spoken.

Mr Kuhn adds: "Twelve months ago, the only company recruiting at fairs in this way was ICL. Now there are about 50 major companies who are advertising directly on the Conti-

"Hopefully, French companies coming here will be a spur to sharpen up the benefits British firms can offer, and have a knock-on effect on salaries."

With toy engineering graduates able to command higher salaries in countries like France, it may be that those students most vital to our economic future will be easily poached. But the majority still face little prospect of benefiting from the arrival of M Aulotte or his successors.

## Child care conference

MORE than 100 social workers, lawyers, police officers and teachers will attend a conference at Nottingham polytechnic today to discuss the best way to interview child victims of sexual and physical abuse.

Particular attention will be paid to the use of videos in interviewing young victims, including a video demonstrating different methods of presenting children's court evidence.

"Controversy over the way that child abuse cases are dealt with has been raging over the last few years," Usha Sood, a senior lecturer in law at the polytechnic, says. "There is a great deal of concern that children are not adequately represented by professionals. Our conference will act as a national forum for people working in all spheres of child care. We will be looking at ways in which we can all work together more effectively and knowledgeably."

### Academics hit back

PROFESSORS of education have refuted the attack by Sheila Lawlor of the Centre for Policy Studies on teacher education in England and Wales. She suggested they should all be made redundant and graduates wanting to be teachers should be trained on the job.

A statement signed by 69 of them said: "We are attacked for supposedly imposing the same style on all teachers, for all subjects, for all children. We refute this charge with the utmost vigour. Not only do we represent a range of views but we actively encourage our students to see children as individuals."

"Subjects vary, levels vary, and we owe it to our students to show them how to develop different styles of teaching in different contexts and with different age groups."

The professors are clearly hurt by the suggestion that they are out of touch with the needs of the schools. "As teacher trainers, we place great emphasis on the school-university partnership," they say. "It was research and development work in our universities which led to the growth of school-based training and the articled teacher scheme (in which graduates will be taught on the job in schools) is the logical outcome of these endeavours."

### School funding plan

A PRIVATE members bill to extend government help to schools being founded by parents

is to be introduced into the House of Lords. Many educationalists feel that small schools and those formed to meet special needs from individual groups, Christian or Muslim, for example, should be given financial aid by the government in the same way as Church of England or Roman Catholic schools.

The bill will be sponsored by Baroness Cox, Lord Grimond and Lord Young of Dartington. John MacGregor, the education secretary, recently turned down a request for voluntary aided status from the Islamia school in Brent, founded by Yusuf Islam, the former pop star Cat Stevens.

### Better late than never

NEARLY 150 students at Manchester University who passed their final examinations in 1940 are to be formally presented with their degrees later this year. The original ceremony was cancelled at the last minute because of invasion fears after Dunkirk.

One of the graduates will return from Australia and another from Portugal for the ceremony on September 21. The average age of those traced so far from the original 450 is 71.

### New Welsh principal

ATLANTIC College, St Donat's Castle in South Glamorgan, is to have a Welshman as its new principal. Colin Jenkins, who was born in Fishguard and graduated at Aberystwyth, will take up his appointment in August. He joined the college as a biology teacher and then became senior scientist, housemaster, director of studies and finally vice-principal.

For the past three years he has been with the International Baccalaureate Organisation, first as director of examinations and finally as deputy director-general.

### Educational exercise

VISITORS to a Nottinghamshire village tomorrow and Wednesday may be forgiven for thinking they have travelled back 75 years when they see troops mobilised for the First World War marching down the village street.

Nearly 200 third-year pupils from Daycourt comprehensive school, Radcliffe-on-Trent, will be taking part in "The Big Push", the two-day culmination of their humanities history course which involves the whole village and other schools in the area.

The programme includes a recreation of the Battle of the Somme, a recruitment campaign, a conscientious objector's tribunal and trench stew and dumplings.

DAVID TYTLER

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For more information contact the Course Director, Arthur Francis, at: The Management School, Imperial College, 53 Prince's Gate, London SW7 2PG. Tel: 071-588 5111 Ext. 7027.

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## THE TIMES EDUCATION COURSES REVIEW

# The island at war with itself

Half of the people of Alderney are at loggerheads with the other half over plans to reopen a granite quarry, Brian James writes

Two flocks of those exotic British birds, gannets and millionaires, may soon rise with cries of outrage and flee the Channel Island where they have roosted so long, driven off by the stink of explosions and the grinding of machinery.

The gannets are easily identified in their colony on Alderney's offshore rocks. The millionaires are less easily spotted. The point of the Alderney tax haven is that in its simple lanes conspicuous spending is not so much infra dig as impossible. Yet a great deal of serious money-making has been accomplished by those pottering beneath ancient yachting caps up the one main street. John Arlott, the cricket commentator, retired there, and Ian Botham has a house on the island. Elizabeth Beresford, who created the Wombles, and Sir Bernard Ashley, the head of Laura Ashley, also live there, and the locals would sooner die than point strangers to their homes.

What has ruffled all feathers is a proposal — on which the States of Alderney, the island's governing body, will vote on Wednesday — to reopen a quarry which has been silent since the 1930s. This project will take the topsoil off 25 acres of beauty-spot headland and drop the valuable blue granite that makes up the sheer cliff into lorries and barges.

Those who will decide are the 12 Members of the States, declaring "Aye" or "Nay" in open court. Yet for every signature on a petition protesting against the plan (now 800, and counting) there is probably another adult among the 2,200 population just as determined that quarrying will proceed, because it will solve the island's current cash shortage.

What Alderney would suffer is a daily percussion of the 300lb of explosive needed to bring down a slab of cliff, plus the rambling of lorries carting the granite to vessels sailing on tides day and night, seven days a week. The loss of a beauty spot, of a beach, the disturbance of birds, and the possibility of land and sea pollution from dust are among the feared "extras". What Alderney stands to gain is a royalty, said to be 50p a tonne for 450,000 tonnes of its granite, and an income forecast by developers from this and other quarry earnings and taxes of £350,000. By coincidence, when Alderney did its sums last year it came up short of about £350,000 needed to run the place.

Yet so desperate has been the debate that two States members have gone to Spain to escape the pressure. Another is in hospital, and friends murmur darkly of "appalling stress".

If, as many fear, the millionaires sell up and go, it is not the social ostracism of their departure that frightens Alderney. The island's residents pay a maximum of 20 per cent income tax, no matter how rich they are. It is said that 14 or 15



Mass protest on a small scale: two Alderney die-hards take their opposition to the planned reopening of an old quarry to the streets

settlers contribute the bulk of Alderney's £2.4 million budget.

At the heart of all this is Jackie Main, a local builder. It was he who bought the grassland, priced the rare stone that lay beneath its surface, then brought in Fairclough, a contracting firm from the mainland. As a result, he says, "I am the most hated man on the island. It is not the proposition they have ganged up against, it's the proposer. They hate the fact I have made a packet. I'm that big-headed bastard who used to carry coal into their houses when I was 13. I am the son of a peon, who is now the patron."

It is not a simple case of a Nomip (Not on my island paradise) uprising. For some say, For, if the "settlers" are indeed at the forefront of the protesters, they stand foursquare with island ancients who tell dark tales of seafarers shattered by the much smaller quarrying operation of 1930. Nor is it an issue easily defined by "class". Some wealthy residents support the quarry as an alternative to raising money by other means, and range alongside those poorer than them who fear that States jobs will vanish and social services suffer if the money is not raised.

Inter-island rivalries have some bearing on the dispute. No one on Alderney has forgotten that when, in 1940, their island was evacuated, within days, boatloads of Guernseymen trooped ashore to loot what had been left. That dark incident is quoted daily, now Alderney knows that its granite cliff is to be used for a Guernsey reclamation project, thus enlarging that island.

skill will be most useful if this keeps up. People are beside themselves." Nor did Fairclough's representatives do much better at a public meeting. One of its expert witnesses on the environmental impact had not visited the island. "They thought we were a load of inbred yokels to be bamboozled," said one resident. "Some of our questions came from people who had run multi-million pound businesses."

A consequence of the rejection of the experts is that the debate, lacking facts, leans often towards

fantasy. One opponent, a resident and a pilot, is seeking to enlist Civil Aviation Authority support for his claim that rocks exploded into the air will endanger planes flying over the quarry to land on the airstrip.

One proponent, Colonel Peter Walter, a former paratrooper, said: "Look here, I know a bit about bangs. Someone has done tests. This explosion, at the foot of the cliff, will be no louder than a child slamming a door in the next house. In any case, what's wrong with a community using its one saleable resource to sort out its affairs?"

"So the rich will go? Won't be missed. I'm a farmer. Work to do. Go and see Jackie Main — at least he's doing something for the community."

Mr Main agreed that help for Alderney finances rather than his own had been his motivation. "Noise? One bang a day? Concorde makes more noise above here, twice a day. Eyesore? In the eye of the beholder. See here, I'm sitting in a £500,000 house looking down on a gravel pit. I love it. Always something to watch. Wildlife? So we scare a few dickie-birds. They'll settle down somewhere else. Losing a cliff, losing grazing? We've nothing but cliffs, and they'll get their grazing back just 250ft lower. Polluting the sea? Look, 300 yards away is the island tip; they have been spewing iron, asbestos and sewage into the sea for 50 years."

The States president, advocate Jon Kay-Mouat, frowned at the suggestion that his council had frittered away a recent reserve of £1 million on such frivolities as new vans for States staff. He said it was more the actions of Guernsey, which dictates 70 per cent of Alderney's spending, that had caused this present financial embarrassment, by reorganising expenditure on such services as hospitals and fire engines. It is not unlikely that on Wednesday he may hold a casting vote on his own plan — if quarry-approval is not forthcoming — to suspend a decision while a proper study is undertaken.

States staff, he said, it was more the actions of Guernsey, which dictates 70 per cent of Alderney's spending, that had caused this present financial embarrassment, by reorganising expenditure on such services as hospitals and fire engines. It is not unlikely that on Wednesday he may hold a casting vote on his own plan — if quarry-approval is not forthcoming — to suspend a decision while a proper study is undertaken.

**W**endy Wolstenholme, a member of the States finance committee, which first welcomed the quarry notice, said: "Given time, I think a plan which might have saved our finances at little environmental cost could have been negotiated. But now Fairclough would be so hedged in by safeguards for dangers people have imagined that they could never agree."

"In any case, it hardly matters. This island is already disfigured by what has been said. The beauty of Alderney, as a place of peace, has been more damaged than by any quarry."

The quarry does not seem the obvious solution to financial shortage. Besides enjoying the benefits of the low tax threshold, Alderney's inhabitants do not pay the community charge, and a £50 rates bill is considered extreme. So it would seem to have other means to pay its way than by carving off bits of itself. "Alderney's full of the rich, yet it's trying to behave like some poor bloody Turk, selling a kidney to feed his kids," said one settler. "Disgraceful."

## Rich, famous and unknown

A cult figure in America, Rosamunde Pilcher, the best-selling British writer, is virtually anonymous to all but her fans

WHEN I took the train up to Dundee to meet her, I asked the writer Rosamunde Pilcher how I might recognise her. "I'm about 5ft 6in," she said, "with short, grey hair." There was an anxious pause on both sides. "Oh dear," she said. "I'd better carry my long-haired dachshund under my arm."

It was odd that we needed the dog. Last year her book, *The Shell Seekers*, topped Tom Wolfe from his number one spot on *The New York Times* best-seller list, and went on to become the best-selling paperback of the decade. And, in the past 12 months, this most English of writers has set a literary record by being the first to have three books simultaneously on *The New York Times* list.

September, her latest book, came out in the United States in April and went straight in at number one. *The Shell Seekers*, the top-selling paperback in America last year, is still on *The New York Times* list, where it was joined last month

by a re-issued book of short stories called *The Blue Bedroom*. In Britain, *The Shell Seekers* went to number one on the paperback best-sellers list and became the highest-selling paperback of the decade.

*September* is expected to do the same. The woman is a publishing sensation, so why has she been largely ignored by the national press?

Part of the reason, I suspect, is that Mrs Pilcher writes the kind of best sellers that can safely be recommended to aunts and daughters. They contain no blood, no backstabbing in high places, multiple orgasms or mayhem. Her concerns are the complexities and pleasures of family life.

The other, and more ludicrous, reason is that, at 65, she is not easily marketable, not quite old enough for the isn't-she-wonderful-at-her-age school of lit crit, and rather too old for the hair-tossing, lip-glossing stable of literary promos.

It took her a year of writing seven days a week, to finish the 200,000-word book — a tiring time that made her aware of the dangers of becoming a writing machine.

"With your children and your grandchildren you must grab every good moment you can. It may only be one day and you might go with your grandson to the beach and light a fire, and the light and everything will suddenly be perfect. But if you miss that day, you may not have it again," she says.

**JULIA ORANGE**  
• September, by Rosamunde Pilcher, is published on Thursday by New English Library (£12.95).

She is the mother of four grown-up children and the besotted grandmother of eight. Her children and her work have, she says, been the driving passions of her life. "I was fat, dreamy, hopeless child," she says, "but I've had this dream of writing ever since I was seven."

When she was 18 and working for the Women's Royal Naval Service in Sri Lanka, she wrote a 4,000-word short story, which she sent home to her father with instructions to send it to a woman's magazine. When the telegram came back on VE day — "Story accepted £15" — she was surprised by a joy that was, she thinks, only ever equalled by having children.

"It was this sense of doors opening in my life, and of everything suddenly being possible."

For a while they opened slowly. Shortly after the war, she married, at 21, a badly wounded soldier of 31, invalided out of the Black Watch regiment. They went back to Dundee, where her husband, Graham, joined the jute industry.

While her children were growing up, she wrote "hundreds of short stories" and 13 novels. "Some of them rather wet, but none really shameful", usually at the kitchen table. She counts this as one of the happiest times of her life. "All the children with me and getting £42 for a short story" — it was the best.

Although she recently signed over *September* profits and copyright to her children, all this has made her a rich woman — even more so now that huge reprints of her 13 other books have been released in new covers. So far she has "splurged" on a ride-on lawnmower, a pony for her grand-daughter and a ghetto blaster for playing Mozart and Elgar in the mornings.

It took her a year of writing seven days a week, to finish the 200,000-word book — a tiring time that made her aware of the dangers of becoming a writing machine.

"With your children and your grandchildren you must grab every good moment you can. It may only be one day and you might go with your grandson to the beach and light a fire, and the light and everything will suddenly be perfect. But if you miss that day, you may not have it again," she says.

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By Shirley St. John

Editor, The Times

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THE TIMES MONDAY JULY 2 1990

TELEVISION & RADIO

BBC 1

8.00 *Breakfast*  
8.50 BBC Breakfast News with Laurie Dicks and Jill Dando with Nicholas Witcher reporting live from the crucial 25th Soviet Communist party congress in Moscow. 8.55 *Regional* news and weather  
9.00 News and weather followed by *Love at Road*. Alan Beswick continues his appreciation of the Preston thoroughfare. (r) 9.35 *Caravan*. Racing with the Richmond Canoe Club (r)  
10.00 News and weather followed by *The Hull Spenser Show*. A new series of puppet shows from America. 10.25 *Playdays* 10.50 *Rupert the Bear*. (r)  
10.55 *Five to Eleven*  
11.00 News and weather followed by *Hudson and Halls*. Actress Dora Bryan helps the camp cooks with the preparation of three dishes (r)  
11.30 *Boswell's Wildlife Safari* to Mexico. Boswell's expedition stops at a remote Mexican island group as the sea wolves — California sea lions — are pupping. (r) 12.25 *The Historyman* visits Bury St Edmunds (r)  
12.00 News and weather followed by *Dallas* (r). (Cefax) 12.40 *Review Antiques*. How to clean old silver. (Cefax) 12.55 *Regional news and weather*  
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Hayton. Weather. 1.30 *Neighbours*.  
1.50 *Wimbledon 90*. Quarter-final action between Harry Carpenter 4.10 and Mark Wood 4.10. (Cefax) 4.35 *Breakfast* (r). (Cefax)  
4.55 *News at Six* 5.05 *Blue Peter*. Files the World. Yvette Fielding and John Leslie report from Zimbabwe. (Cefax)  
5.35 *Neighbours* (r). (Cefax) Northern Ireland: Springfield 5.40 Inside Ulster 6.00 *Five O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Jill Dando. Weather

6.30 *Regional News Magazines*. Northern Ireland: *Neighbours*  
7.00 *Wives* 7.20 *Masterchef*. The first of a new series designed to find a cook to be "Masterchef of Great Britain". The American Loyd Grossman is joined by the co-owners of Langan's Brasserie in London, Michael Cane and Richard Shepherd. The three will judge three cooks in each of 13 programmes, and sample what they have prepared. (Cefax)  
8.00 *Broad*. Carla Lane's boisterous comedy series about Liverpool life in the shape of the Boswell family. (Cefax)



A laugh-a-minute comedy review (8.30pm)

8.30 *To Up Something*. A limp title for a promising new comedy revue in which six young performers fire off jokes and sketches at the rate of almost one a minute. The advantage of this quick-fire format is that the cluds are soon over and the better offerings are never in danger of outstaying their welcome. Inevitably in such an enterprise the quality is uneven but the success rate is relatively high. The device of returning to previous jokes is less effective than it should be because it tends to stretch already thin material. It is hard to stretch a particular style, although there are touches of *Monty Python* in a sketch about a man who

goes to his bank manager for a loan of £4.19. Television clichés are used sparingly. One of the best transplants the Gold Blend coffee add to candle-bear bon vivants and Suzy Atchison enjoys sending her mother, June Whitfield, in a spoof of *Terry and June*.

9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martyn Lewis. Regional news and weather

9.30 *Byline: Vote for Ron*

• The journalist Mark Lawson launches a new series of personal essays with a report from the Mid-Staffordshire by-election. Lawson's ostensible theme is to question whether the best people become candidates and the best candidates become MPs. But his promise to "check the quality of democracy" remains largely unfulfilled. Perhaps the candidates were all second-rate, as Lawson implies, but he is not in the business of suggesting a better system. Instead he takes on an enthralling tour of the photo opportunities, the celebrity walkabouts and the door-to-door canvassing.

Lawson's running joke, and not a bad one, is a "tut-tometer" parody of Peter Snow and his polls of polls.

Lawson's reportage is embellished with clever and amusing phrases and a director with a penchant for huge close-ups of people's mouths. If BAFTA had an award for the scariest television presenter of the year, Lawson would be a hot favourite. (Cefax)

10.10 *Come Dancing*. Nottingham and Sheffield stompers dance it out with Angela Rippon and Charles Nove presenting. Northern Ireland: *The Battle of the Boyne*

10.40 *Today at Wimbledon*

11.30 *World Cup Report*. A preview of the semi-finals in the competition plus highlights of the Grand Prix athletics meeting in Stockholm

12.20 *Weather*. Northern Ireland: *The Sky at Night* 12.40 Close

ITV LONDON

6.00 *TV-am*  
9.25 *Chain Letters*. Word game hosted by Alan Stewart 9.55 *Thames News* and weather

10.00 *Out of This World*. American comedy about a teenager with an alien father

10.30 *This Morning*. Magazine series presented by Richard Madeley and Judy Finnigan

12.05 *Playbox*. Learning series for the under-fives (r) 12.25 *Home and Away*. Australian soap about the Fletcher family and their four foster children

12.55 *Thames News and weather*

1.00 *News at One* with John Suchet. Weather

1.20 *Santa Barbara*. Superlative drama about the Capwell and the Lodge families in the affluent California town of Santa Barbara. 1.50 *A Country Practice*. Drama set in a community health clinic in the Australian outback

2.20 *Want to Go Home*. Lindsay Crouse stars as an unbalanced mother who takes desperate measures to reclaim her children from her ex-husband. 3.15 *News headlines* 3.20 *Thames News and weather* 3.25 *Families*. Anglo-Australian soap

3.55 *Coconuts*. Animated series set on an imaginary desert island 4.00 *What-a-Mess*. Adventures of a dog. (Oracle) 4.15 *She-Ra: Princess of Power*. Animated sci-fi adventures

4.40 *Documentary* *Parents* — The Embarrassment Factor. What would you do if your mother collected your toe-nail clippings or if your father repeatedly impersonated Elton? Starring Simon Pearl

5.10 *Sporting Triangles*. Popular sporting quiz game introduced by Andy Craig

5.40 *News with Sue Carpenter*. Weather

6.00 *Home and Away* (r)

6.30 *Thames News with Andrew Gardner*. Weather

7.00 *The Cook Report*. Award-winning foot-in-the-door journalist Roger Cook returns with another series of hard-hitting reports about people who would rather not talk to him

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Another run-in with the regulars at the Rovers Return. (Oracle)

8.00 *Home News* Jim Davidson stars in his feisty air-com about a chauffeur with pretensions way above his status.

8.30 *World in Action*. *The Dark at the End of the Tunnel*. A report on the catalogue of disasters at the British end of the Channel tunnel

9.00 *Dear Sarah*.

• A drama from Irish television, directed by Frank Cytanovich, about Giuseppe Conlon who was sent to prison for 12 years after the IRA bombing campaign in mainland Britain in 1974. Unlike the recent reconstructions of the Birmingham pub bombing and the *Stalker* inquiry.

Continues after the news

10.00 *News at Ten* with Sandy Gall and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30 *Thames News and weather*

10.35 *Dear Sarah* continued

11.05 *The Struggle for Democracy*. Power to the People. Patrick Watson tonight looks at the newly enfranchised countries of Eastern Europe

11.35 *Film*: *The Day the Earth Moved* (1974) starring Jackie Cooper, Steffie Stevens and Davy Llewellyn. A model made-for-television thriller about a man whom no one believes when he predicts an earthquake. But then the tremors start and so begins the terror. Directed by Robert Michael Lewis

1.00am *Sportweek Extra*. Highlights of the *Heugel French Open*. Followed by *News headlines*

2.00 *Film*: *Loot* (1970), starring Richard Attenborough, Lee Remick and Hywel Bennett. Black comedy, not as outrageous as it once seemed, adapted by Ray Galton and Alan Simpson from the play by Joe Orton about two young men who rob a bank and hide the loot in a coffin. Directed by Silvio Narizzano

4.00 *60 Minutes*. News and interviews from the award-winning American news magazine

5.00 *ITN Early Morning News* with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

cockney home secretary, Noshir (Noshir Powell) — who believes that home secretaries should be seen and not just heard. Also starring Sandra Dorne with appearances from a host of *Comic Strip* regulars. Directed by Peter Richardson

11.35 *Billy the Fish*. Cartoon series based on a character from *Viz* magazine

11.40 *The Dazzling Image*. The first programme in a series of surprising and different short films by new British directors. Tonight's programme features Graham Young's and Martin Jones' *The Long Way Round*, in which the closed-circuit television system in an office building is put to a novel use; *Holy Psych*, by Phil Hendy, a Gothic narrative set in one month with a 60-year time gap; *Rick Lander's Deep Red* — *Instant Love*, the story of a lonely man whose life is given meaning by an evangelical supermarket owner preaching salvation to his shopaholic and lonely wife.

12.45am *Serpent River*. The Canadian town of Serpent River is part of the "uranium capital". Diane, the first woman uranium miner talks to radiation expert Dr Rosalie Bertell about the mining process and how the radioactivity creeps its way into every pore.

1.30 *Tour de France 1990*. See 5.30. Ends at 1.50

BBC 2

7.10 *Open University: The Noble Savage*. Ends at 7.35

8.00 *News 8.55* *Whizmaster*

8.30 *North Country Special: Wildlife Gardens*. Adapting your garden to encourage wildlife

9.00 *Elm Fun* (b/w). RKO archive classics from the golden age of cinema

9.25 *Film*: *Call Out The Marines* (1942, b/w). Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen tangle with nightclub hostess Bonnie Barnes and uncover a nest of spies. Lively, unpretentious comedy best described as a rom-com. Directed by Frank Ryan and William Hamilton

10.30 *Film*: *Dentist on the Job* (1961, b/w)

A patchy British farce in the *Carry On* mode about two young dentists (Bob Monkhouse and Kenneth Connor) bumbling around with new types of toothpaste. The most sophisticated thing about it is the name of the director: C. M. Pennington-Richards

11.55 *Tax Avery Directs*. A cartoon, *One Cabby Family* (r)

12.05 *Festival*. Bill Oddie joins the festivities of the annual village fair at Bredon, on the edge of the Cotswolds. (Cefax) 12.40 *Bertha* (r)

12.55 *Wimbledon 90*. An early start on the number one court for Harry Carpenter and the commentators team as we enter the quarter-finals. Includes 7.40 news of the Stockholm Athletics Grand Prix. With news and weather at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50

8.10 *Where on Earth Are We Going?*: *Energy Without End*  
• If Jonathon Porritt's "detailed alternative strategy" on energy and transport sounds like a party political broadcast by the Green Party, it is preceded by the disclaimer of being a personal view and followed by a discussion in which experts have the chance to contest Porritt's views. As



Jonathon Porritt: personal blueprint (8.10pm)

anyone familiar with his television appearances might expect Porritt sets out his stall with percussive clarity and logic. His theme is that despite the British government is still in the environmental dark ages and that other countries are well ahead of us when it comes to using energy more efficiently and promoting coherent transport policies. The discussion brings out the more contentious details

of the Porritt blueprint, such as his dismissal of nuclear power in favour of wind, wave and sun and enthusiasm for the Swedish idea of an energy tax. (Cefax)

9.00 *Film*: *Masque of the Red Death* (1946) starring Vincent Price, Jane Arden and Patrick Magee. First and best of a series of Roger Corman classics based on the work of Edgar Allan Poe. First rate horror story involving black magic in a castle supposedly offering immunity from the symbolic plague raging outside. As with all the best ones, the cast are mostly psychological and the set design is the stuff of nightmares. The *Red Death* is an element. Directed by Roger Corman

10.30 *Newsnight*. Jeremy Paxman reports from Moscow on the 28th Communist party congress. Donald MacCormick and Michael Stock host in London

11.15 *The Bill Moyers Interview*. This fourth of a series of interviews conducted by the American broadcaster is with Nobel prize-winning physicist and author Dr Steven Weinberg. Thermometer war and the creation of the universe are among the subjects

11.45 *One on Two* *Dixie Weekend*. Comedy monologue starring Caroline Quinlan as a nurse who goes on a dirty weekend with her boss

11.55 *Weather*

12.00 *Open University: Religion in Victorian Bristol*. Ends at 12.30pm

6.00 *Noah's Ark*. A visit to the Timenfaya National Park on Lanzarote

6.20 *Business Daily*

6.30 *The Channel Four Daily*

6.25 *Schools*

12.00 *Time to Remember*. The end of the second world war, with the bombing of Hiroshima and VE Day (r)

12.30 *Business Daily*. Financial and business news service presented by Susanna Simonov

1.00 *Street Street*. Pre-school learning series

2.00 *How to Survive the Nine to Five*. Series examining the relationship between personality, job stress and job satisfaction (r). (Oracle)

2.30 *Film*: *The Man Upstairs* (1968, b/w). Richard Attenborough in fine melodramatic form as a mild-mannered lodger who becomes unhinged, attacks and injures a policeman, and barricades himself in his room, refusing to come out. With Bernard Lee, and Virginia Meekell. Directed by Don Chaffey

4.10 *Countdown*. Richard Whiteley presents the 1,000th edition of the words and numbers game. This extended edition includes two past champions — Alan Saldana and Tim Morrissey — and Carol Vorderman, Gyles Brandreth and Richard Stilgoe.

5.00 *TV 101*. American high school series starring Sam Robards as a former student who now teaches journalism at his Alma Mater

5.30 *News* Heather and Melvyn Bragg: The week's guests include Simon Jenkins, editor of *The Times*, and Michael Heseltine, editor of *Financial Times*. (r)

6.00 *News* Starts at 6.30pm

6.30 *The News Quiz*: Hosted by Barry Took (r) (i)

7.00 *News*

7.05 *Start the Week* with Melvyn Bragg: The week's guests include Nobby Clark, editor of *Evening Standard*, and Michael Heseltine, editor of *Financial Times*. (r)

7.30 *How to Be a Parent* with the Last of the Mohicans (r)

8.00 *News* Starts at 8.30pm

8.30 *Channel 4 News* with Nicholas Owen and Sandra Dorne

9.00 *Channel 4 News* with Nicholas Owen and Sandra Dorne in London and Jon Snow in Moscow

9.30 *Comment* followed by *Weather*

9.45 *Bro*



# BUSINESS

MONDAY JULY 2 1990

نماذج التعلم

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Bundesbank wary as East Germans prepare to spend

From WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN EAST BERLIN  
GERMANS are today bracing themselves for a spending spree unrivalled in the history of Eastern Europe, one day after the end of the ostmark and introduction of the deutschmark as East Germany's currency.

International financial markets will be monitoring consumer behaviour during the first days and weeks after monetary union, since heavy spending on goods, especially cars and consumer durables, could add to existing inflationary pressures and may lead to a rise in German interest rates.

Concern in financial markets has pushed up West German interest rates to 9 per cent, their highest ever in real terms. The Bundesbank, which welcomes the high interest rates as a counter-inflationary measure, believes markets

have discounted the worst fears. Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said on East German radio: "The currency conversion has so far worked without hitches from a technical point of view. But we have to ensure that the mark remains stable, which should also be in the interests of East Germany. I am aware that after such a long period there is certainly a temptation to spend the money. But my advice is to be careful."

Last week Herr Pöhl expressed concern that monetary union might lead to an overheating of the West German economy.

The Bundesbank will keep liquidity tight in the immediate future, Herr Pöhl stated in today's edition of *Die Welt* newspaper.

From a monetary point of view, the conditions were favourable for monetary union, Herr Pöhl wrote. A 10 per cent increase in the money supply

would be balanced by a 10 per cent rise in gross national product. "But the Bundesbank will continue to ensure liquidity remains tight. The mark is one of the most stable currencies in the world. It should stay that way."

He gave warning that East Germany's command economy should be transformed into a market economy quickly. "The notion that one can make the transition painlessly by dragging out the introduction of a market economy is unrealistic. It is equally unrealistic to assume one can erect an economic nature reserve in East Germany through protectionist measures."

Walter Seipp, chairman of the management board at Commerzbank, said East Germany's economy would be successfully transformed into a market economy within two to three years. East Germany will have made great strides in moving

closer to West Germany's standard of living in that time, he said.

The merger of the two economies would lead to an economic miracle of sorts, Herr Seipp said, noting that it would boost West Germany's gross national product by 0.5-1 per cent. Fears linked to monetary union were exaggerated and fundamentally unfounded, Herr Seipp said.

He said the West German stock market could recover from its uncertain phase in the next months, with a flood of new investment possibly boosting prices by 10 to 20 per cent by the autumn.

Dr Wolfgang Röller, chief executive of Dresdner Bank said: "This feels like the founding years of the Federal Republic." Like most West German bankers he is optimistic about the future. Dresdner Bank has also published an opinion poll

taken among East Germans, according to which two-thirds of those who rent accommodation — about 82 per cent of the population — are planning to buy their homes. As their personal objectives, East Germans said they wanted to earn more money (57 per cent), own a telephone (22 per cent), buy a car (17 per cent) and go on a foreign holiday (17 per cent).

Dr Kölle advised East Germans to buy fixed-interest securities. "Chances are greater for interest rates to decline than to rise," he said. He also advised East Germans not to buy shares at present because they do not yet have sufficient knowledge about stock markets. In East Germany, most of the planned privatizations of its industry will not allow public participation. Many companies will be sold direct to foreign bidders.

## Ratners ready to bid \$400m for US chain

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

GERALD Ratner, chairman of Ratners, Britain's biggest group of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, America's second largest jewellery group.

The deal, expected to be accompanied by a rights issue for about £120 million, will double the number of Ratners stores in America to 1,000. Ratners' gearing at the April year-end was 34 per cent, and although the financing is expected to include a mixture of debt and equity, analysts do not expect Ratners' gearing to rise substantially.

Gary O'Brien, the finance director, is said to have a conservative approach to gearing and is believed to be unhappy about letting it rise much above present levels in today's economic climate.

The group raised £150 million in September through preference share issues in Britain and America and some of this money is available. The balance of the funding could be raised through another preference share issue in the US as it is an American deal. Analysts say the group may consider a full listing for its shares in America; at present, about 3 per cent is held there.

Kay shares closed down 50 cents on Friday at \$10.87½.

Ratners is believed to have irrevocable acceptances for about 40 per cent of Kay shares — the amount held by Kay's board. The directors have been in Britain over the weekend putting the final touches to the deal.

Kay, which has been struggling for some time, first indicated it would consider a buyout in February when it retained First Boston as its banker to look into ways of reducing debt.

The jeweller has 494 stores in 30 states, trading under four names. The group sells moderately priced jewellery, mostly through outlets in suburban and regional shopping malls. There are 344 Kay Jewelers, 82 JB Robinson stores, 48 Marcus & Co stores and 20 Black, Starr & Frost, which is the high quality chain in the group.

When Mr Ratner made his £150 million preference share issue in September, he said he would wait for someone in the US to "get into trouble before we do another major deal".

Kay told shareholders it had been hit by competitors' discounting when earnings per share fell heavily last year. It increased its first quarter loss

this year and passed the quarterly dividend.

Ratners has a reputation for issuing more paper than the City would like and its share price was hit by talk of a 160p bid for Dixons, the electrical retailer, in February. Large rights issues have been discounted between 17.5 and 25 per cent. On the basis of a 17.5 per cent discount, Ratners' rights issue price would be about 226p, allowing the group to raise £120 million on a one-for-four basis.

Ratners' American profits rose from £25.8 million to £38.4 million in the year to February, which analysts consider makes it the most profitable jewellery chain in the US. Ratners has 3 per cent of the American jewellery market and 31 per cent of the British market.

Mr Ratner has ambitions to boost his market share to 50 per cent in Britain and to 10 per cent in the US, which would mean 1,500 stores. He has 500 American stores and the Kay deal will take him to 1,000, giving him about 6 per cent of the American market.

Most of the Kay shops are expected to be integrated into the group by Christmas. Analysts expect pre-tax profits for the present year, before the benefits of Kay, of £140 million, up from £121.5 million last year.

Previously Berisford paid a 1.8p dividend when it had a £17.7 million loss attributable to shareholders.

The company is being forced to provide for extraordinary losses of about £165 million on its New York property portfolio after falling property prices and a disastrous rental market sharply eroded the value of the portfolio of 13 properties.

Pre-tax profits are expected to be about £21 million (£36.4 million). Most of the extraordinary losses will apply to the Manhattan and New York State property, but a couple of million pounds will apply to other items.

Berisford's chairman, John Slater, who took control after Ephriam Margulies resigned

## Stakis pursues the business traveller



Holding court: Andres Stakis, managing director, today officially launches a 250 million hotel chain catering for the business traveller

## Berisford 'to write off £165m' in US

By ANGELA MACKAY

BERISFORD International is expected this week to confirm the market's worst fears over its disastrous involvement in New York property, revealing write-offs of about £165 million and omitting its final dividend.

Previously Berisford paid a 1.8p dividend when it had a £17.7 million loss attributable to shareholders.

The company is being forced to provide for extraordinary losses of about £165 million on its New York property portfolio after falling property prices and a disastrous rental market sharply eroded the value of the portfolio of 13 properties.

Pre-tax profits are expected to be about £21 million (£36.4 million). Most of the extraordinary losses will apply to the Manhattan and New York State property, but a couple of million pounds will apply to other items.

Associated British Foods was cleared by regulators to make a bid, but withdrew after the 1987 market crash. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is adjudicating on another offer from Tate & Lyle. The Irish businessman Larry Goodman has also been stakeholding.

## Country Court chain opened

By MATTHEW BOND

THE Stakis hotel group, based in Glasgow, today launches its bid for a bigger share of the expanding business travel market.

After an initial outlay of £50 million, the group officially unveils its Country Court Hotel chain when a 140-bedroom hotel near Leicester opens for business. Two other hotels at Bromsgrove and Newport, Gwent, are already open. The three mark the beginning of a chain that Andros Stakis, the managing director, hopes should number 20 in Britain, with more in Europe.

Two hotels are being built at Northampton and Maidstone, while two more, one near the Dartford Tunnel and one at Warwick, could begin development this year. The target

market for the hotels is the business traveller. From £50 a night, Mr Stakis says the guests will have larger than normal bedrooms equipped with desks that can be properly worked at.

"People want more space. They want large desks where they can plug in their computers and fax machines," he said.

Anyone without their own portable office technology will be able to use the secretarial services provided by the hotel's business centre. There will also be a full range of leisure facilities.

Mr Stakis says the company will be flexible about the rate at which it builds the hotels. "It is a very ambitious programme, but if we feel the economic climate looks wrong we will cut back. But for now we're very bullish."

## Oil lease battle looms

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

THE American government will this week try to head off a possible \$200 million legal action from oil groups, including BP, after exploration leases in Florida were cancelled.

The ban was part of a cutback in offshore exploration throughout America, announced last week by President Bush under pressure from environmentalists.

The American Petroleum Institute, which represents more than 200 oil companies, says the ban affects 9 billion-10 billion barrels of oil and

will increase America's dependence on imports, now about 50 per cent. American oil groups are threatening to sue the government for compensation on Florida licences, bought for \$108 million, on which they have invested \$200 million.

The Department of Interior said: "Obviously we don't want to get into court. All they will look at is whether there has been a clear breach of contract and the oil firms would argue strongly there has. We are talking about sharing the

message from the new board, which also includes Sir John Egan, the former Jaguar chairman, is that a bid will not be welcome from one of three predators circling the company, all keen to buy British Sugar.

Associated British Foods was cleared by regulators to make a bid, but withdrew after the 1987 market crash. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission is adjudicating on another offer from Tate & Lyle. The Irish businessman Larry Goodman has also been stakeholding.

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# Hollywood fight looms as Warner sues Pathé

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

A BITTER legal battle is expected to break out in Hollywood this week after a \$100 million writ was filed on Friday by Time Warner, the entertainment company, against Pathé Communications Corporation, alleging three breaches of contract, fraud and negligence.

The suit threatens the \$1.3 billion merger agreement between Pathé and MGM/United Artists for which Warner had been expected to provide half the money.

In papers lodged with the Los Angeles Superior Court, Time Warner alleges that Pathé violated an agreement under which Warner was to provide \$650 million for the MGM/UA deal, broke a contract on distribution of films and on video rights, committed fraud by double selling video rights of certain films to both Warner and MGM, and is guilty of negligence and misrepresentation on the sale of the video rights.

The writ alleges that Giancarlo Parretti, the Italian financier who is Pathé's co-president, misled Terry Semel, Warner Brothers' president, into believing that a group of Pathé's was available for distribution when they had, in fact, already been committed to MGM/UA.

The documents allege that on one part of the agreement Warner's name has been removed and MGM's name inserted.

A spokesman for Pathé said that the company was not expected to respond until later today.

He said Pathé believed the two companies were continuing talks about the loan.

As part of the conditions for

Time Warner advancing \$650 million, an agreement on April 9 required Pathé to put forward \$600 million for the MGM/UA acquisition, none of which was debt. It would also have to raise a further \$200 million as working capital for film projects.

According to those close to the case, Pathé had raised no money for new films and had raised only \$370 million in funding, all of it from sources connected with Signor Parretti, and all of it borrowed.

Warner accuses Pathé of starting a public relations campaign falsely blaming Time Warner for the failure of its first bid for MGM/UA, and trying to mask Pathé's inability and refusal to live up to its agreements.

The legal action comes after a week of unrest between the two companies. Failure to agree terms of a loan ten days ago scuppered Pathé's \$1.2 billion bid for MGM.

Pathé lapsed that bid after its June 23 deadline, raised the offer terms by \$1.50 to \$21.50, accepted the new deal and gained four more months in which to find the money.

Warner alleges that the new merger is a smokescreen to obscure Pathé's inability or unwillingness to honour its agreement with Time Warner.

Warner's loan was to have been secured on the United Artists film library, which includes *Rain Man* and rights to the *Rocky*, *Bond* and *Pink Panther* movies.

News of Warner's legal action emerged after the markets had closed on Friday. MGM shares had already fallen 62.5 cents to \$17.25, reflecting Wall Street's doubts over the deal.

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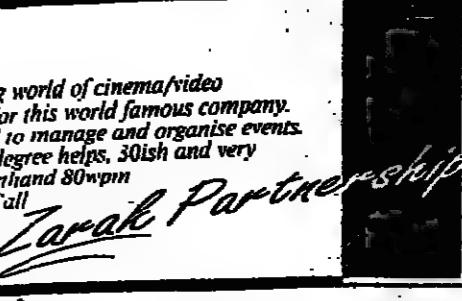
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Breakaway upstages tardy favourites in opening skirmish of Tour de France

# Four sneak ten-minute lead

From JOHN WILCOCKSON IN POTTERS

BY FINISHING with the four-man breakaway group on yesterday's first stage of the 77th Tour de France, and then coming sixth with his American team 7-Eleven in the later team time trial, Steve Bauer, of Canada, stole the yellow jersey with an amazing 10-minute lead on all the pre-race favourites.

The breakaway by Bauer, Frans Maassen, of The Netherlands, Claudio Chiappucci, of Italy, and Ronan Pensec, of France, is already the talking point of the tour — and these four riders may still be heading the overall standings when the race reaches the Alps in eight days time.

"It's great to have the yellow jersey again," Bauer, who also led the Tour de France on the opening day two years ago, said. And like then, he will not mind if the runner-up, Maassen, takes over the lead during the next few days.

"If I still have 10 minutes' lead on riders like Greg LeMond and Pedro Delgado (both former winners) going into the mountains then I could finish the tour in the top three. But winning the race is another matter."

Race followers were left wondering how Bauer and his three companions were able to gain so much time on a simple-looking stage that traversed the windswept wheat and sunflower fields of Poitou yesterday morning.

"Chiappucci started the break in the first five kilometres," Bauer said, "and I followed. We were only going for the two hill sprints, but when the field didn't chase, we started riding much harder."

Time checks showed that the four leaders were only 16 seconds ahead of the pack

after crossing the two hills in the first 15 miles, but their lead opened to two minutes in the following 10 miles and reached a maximum of 11 minutes 30 miles from the finish of the 86-mile stage.

LeMond's team did not chase because in the leading group was their colleague, Pensec. However, other race favourites such as Delgado, of Spain, Laurent Fignon, of France, and Raul Alcala, of Mexico, were not represented in the break, and would have been expected to organise a pursuit.

Alcala's team, and PDM of The Netherlands, did indeed start a chase with 30 miles remaining. "But none of the other teams would help us," the PDM team manager, Jan Giebers, said. "So I told my riders to stop chasing."

The Dutch coach admitted: "The yellow jersey has gone for the meantime, but we expect it change in the mountains."

Giebers was happy with the performances of his team, particularly those of Alcala and the team captain, Sean Kelly, of Ireland. Alcala finished a close third in Saturday's four-mile prologue time trial behind LeMond and the stage winner, Thierry Marie, of France. Yesterday, Kelly led the team to second place in the 28-mile team time trial, pushing Alcala into fifth place overall, nine minutes and 47 seconds behind Bauer. But more importantly, well ahead of the other favourites: 33 seconds ahead of Roche, 41 seconds ahead of Fignon and 46 seconds ahead of LeMond.

The team time trial was won by the Dutch squad, Panasonic, which thus put its leaders, Steven Brooks and Viatcheslav Ekimov, into the top ten.

## STAGE RESULTS

**PROLOGUE** (2.0 miles total): 1 T Merle (Fr); 2 G Saucier (Fr); 3 A Lemoine (Fr); 4 F Moreau (Fr); 5 E. M. Adams (Us); 6 S. M. Adams (Us); 7 F. P. Goss (Us); 8 M. M. Adams (Us); 9 T. P. Goss (Us); 10 S. M. Adams (Us); 11 S. M. Adams (Us); 12 S. M. Adams (Us); 13 S. M. Adams (Us); 14 S. M. Adams (Us); 15 C. C. Codd (Us); 16 J. Kelly (Us); 17 L. Pilon (Us); 18 J. Kelly (Us); 19 S. M. Adams (Us); 20 J. Kelly (Us); 21 M. E. Barry (Us); 22 Other: 48 S. Yates (Us); 49 S. M. Adams (Us); 50 R. Merle (Us); 51 R. Merle (Us); 52 R. Merle (Us); 53 R. Merle (Us); 54 R. Merle (Us); 55 R. Merle (Us); 56 R. Merle (Us); 57 R. Merle (Us); 58 R. Merle (Us); 59 R. Merle (Us); 60 R. Merle (Us); 61 R. Merle (Us); 62 R. Merle (Us); 63 R. Merle (Us); 64 R. Merle (Us); 65 R. Merle (Us); 66 R. Merle (Us); 67 R. Merle (Us); 68 R. Merle (Us); 69 R. Merle (Us); 70 R. Merle (Us); 71 R. Merle (Us); 72 R. Merle (Us); 73 R. Merle (Us); 74 R. Merle (Us); 75 R. Merle (Us); 76 R. Merle (Us); 77 R. Merle (Us); 78 R. 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McEnroe's early departure may have put a dampener on the first week of Wimbledon, but centre court should sparkle today

# Things can only get better

By ANDREW LONGMORE,  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

JOHN McEnroe's premature departure put a wet blanket over the first week of Wimbledon. McEnroe, Wimbledon's tinder for the past 12 years, was extinguished by Derrick Rostagno with barely a flicker of the old talent and, in the main, the subsequent matches have smouldered, not blazed. Even Boris Becker, due to meet McEnroe in the semi-final, acknowledged that the tournament was somehow "less special" without him.



months as a professional tennis player. Blessed with an uncomplicated nature, she has an unshaken confidence in her abilities and an inherent belief that the game is fun.

Though Edberg was never right against the wall against Am Mansdorf in the third round, he was backing towards it for most of the first set; the Swede won just three points on the Israeli's serve until the game broke. There was only one break point, Edberg took it and the smile of confidence that only narrow escape can bring lit up his sorrowful face. The only problem is that Edberg's next opponent, Chang, who beat Edberg to win the French Open last year, would have felt the same glow after coming back from two sets down to beat Marc Kratzmann, of Australia. Edberg, however, is a rather better grass-court

Compared to the disorder in the men's ranks, the women have been models of propriety, 11 seeds reaching their allotted places in the last 16. Of these, Navratilova has spent more time in the interview room, reminiscing about the good old days, than she has on court. "The pressures are so much bigger these days. You have more responsibilities, more commitments and there are so many rules out there now. It's taken the joy out of the game a little. I don't think the players starting now will last to my age."

The No. 2 seed, seeking her ninth title, which, she says, will give her "total peace of mind", has also joined the anti-grunting lobby. "It certainly is very distracting because you react to the sound of the ball before you see it. But it's not just the women. The harder Jimmy Connors grunted, the softer the serve. His second serve was the biggest grunt of all."

Navratilova at least clocked up a first on Saturday against Kathy Schwendt. She had never before played a girl from Luxembourg. Poor Schwendt was beaten as soon as she saw Navratilova in the dressing-room before their match. "It was so strange to see her live. I have seen her so many times on television, it was as if I knew her already. My God, she was

her already. My heart was booming away. I was maybe too impressed,' she said.

back, Mac, all is forgiven.



**At a stretch: Edberg, the leading survivor to confront defeat, may be the one to back**

**First round**

G Van Emburgh and S L Collins (US) bt M Bahrami (Iran) and C Tambwe (Fr) 6-3, 6-4

K JONES and E M BURGIN (US) bt A Mora (Ven) and L Gadehjemtsson (Peru) 2-6, 7-6, 6-2

P Norval and Miss M De Swart (SA) bt M Mortensen and Miss T Scheuer-Larsen (Den) 6-3, 6-2

M R Petchey and S J Lossephore (GB) bt D P Ison and A Simpson (GB) 7-6, 7-5

T Wilkinson and S C Stafford (US) bt R Deppe and D S Van Rensburg (SA) 7-6, 6-4

C MOTTA (Br) and K JORDAN (US) bt N Aerts (Br) and L Ferrando (It) 5-7, 6-3, 6-4 retired

B Sheehan and A Grossman (US) level with S P Darlin and J A Richardson (NZ) 5-7, 7-6

B Page (US) and J B Smoller (US) bt R Smith (US) and K M Adams (US) 6-2, 5-7, 6-4

N Broad (SA) and T Phelps (US) bt Devnes (US) and H L Mager (US) 6-4, 7-5

D T Visser (SA) and R D Fairbank (US) bt P A Renesberg (US) and T A Harper (US) 6-2, 5-2

B Dyke (Aus) and M Jagged (Aus) bt C Beckman (US) and L J Gregory (SA) 5-7, 6-2, 6-2

M Koeverman (Neth) bt N A Fullwood (GB) and J A Salmon (GB) 6-2, 6-3

J Pugh (US) and J Novotna (Cz) bt Stoltenberg (Aus) and R McQuillan (Aus) 7-5, 6-0

T Woodbridge (Aus) and H Prong (Aus) bt B Tacchi (SA) and L Barnard (SA) 5-7, 6-2

L Warder (Aus) and J G Thompson (Aus) bt C Sun (Cz) and R Rajchardova (Cz) 7-5, 6-2

G Michizata (Can) and A Huber (Wg) bt K Arneer (US) and R Field (SA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-3

M J Bates (GB) and J M Dunn (GB) bt T Pawsat (Uz) and E A Herr (US) 7-5, 6-1

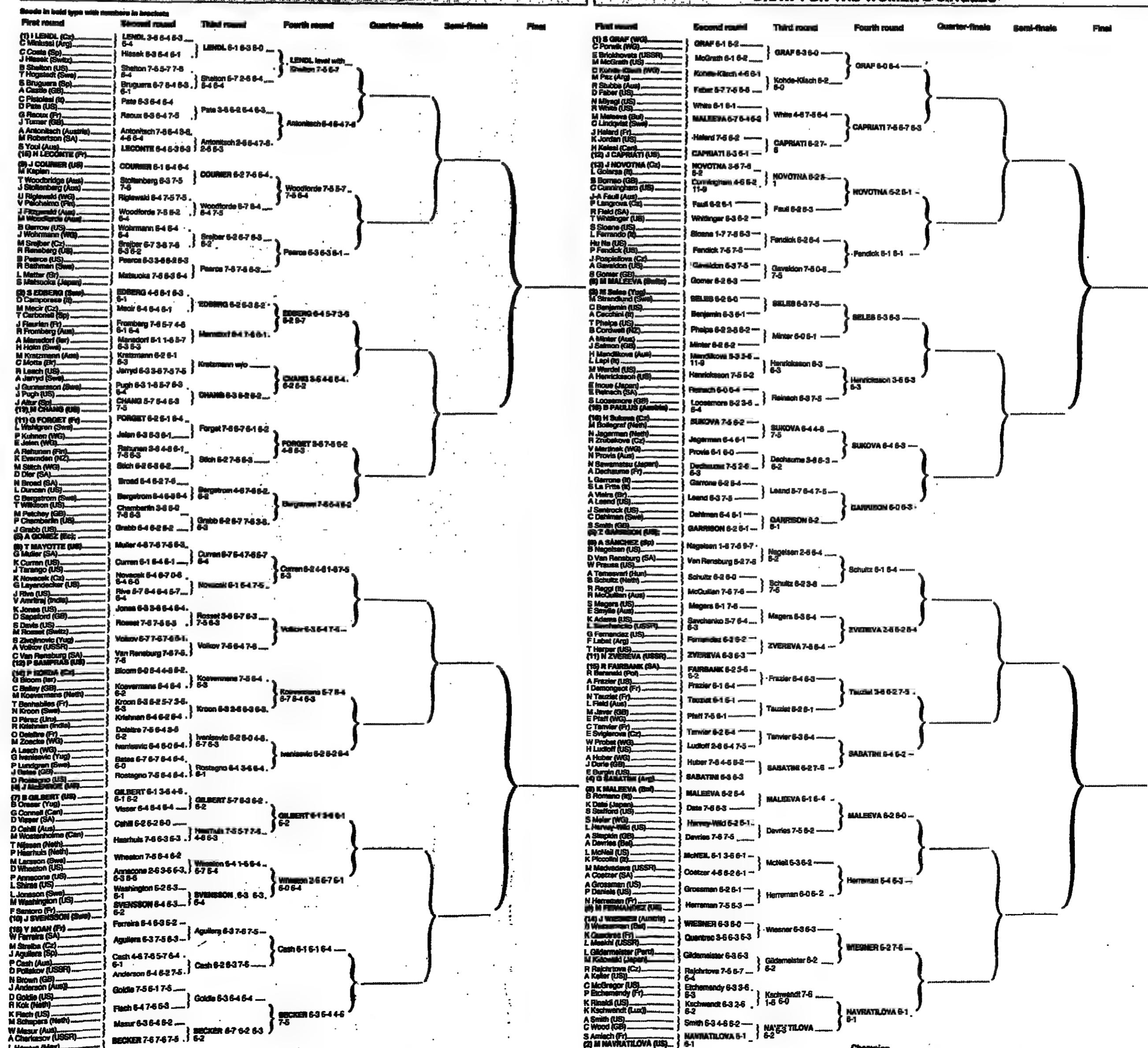
S Cannon (US) and R M White (US) bt N Brown (GB) and H A Ludon (US) 7-6, 6-4

**Attendance falls**

AY

**DRAW FOR THE NEW SINGLES**

#### **DRAW FOR THE WOMEN'S SINGLE**



The image features the iconic IBM 'plexus' logo on the left, composed of a series of vertical columns of horizontal bars. To the right of the logo is the official logo for The Championships, Wimbledon, which consists of a circular emblem with a tennis ball in the center, surrounded by the text 'THE CHAMPIONSHIPS' at the top and 'WIMBLEDON' at the bottom.

onal and Multi-user Solutions  
om IBM, the Official Supplier  
Information Technology to The  
England Lawn Tennis Club and  
the Championships, Wimbledon.



Argentina meet Italy in the World Cup semi-finals in the only arena where holders could expect to survive against the hosts

# Italians can master Argentine attack

From STUART JONES,  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT,  
FLORENCEArgentina 0  
Yugoslavia 0  
(Argentina win 3-2 on  
penalties)

ARGENTINA are riding on the crest of a tidal wave of fortune. The holders, who could have been knocked out in every stage of the tournament so far, are to take on the hosts in the World Cup semi-final tomorrow night in the only arena where they could expect to survive against Italy.

They will play in the San Paolo stadium in Naples, the adopted home of their captain. The mighty collision could divide the city's loyalties. Although the national side is followed with almost religious fervour (everything stops here throughout all of Italy's ties), Diego Maradona is regarded there as a god.

Elsewhere, he is considered a figure of derision, a lesser mortal, and when he missed the third of Argentina's penalties in the game of the national roulette against Yugoslavia here on Saturday, he provoked the loudest cheer of the oppressive afternoon. The prospect of Maradona, of all people, being responsible for his team's elimination amused the crowd of northerners.

Little else enchanted them, as they sat baked by the sun and drenched in perspiration. The quarter-final itself was too hot to handle. It was a match that nobody urgently wanted to win. Argentina, as usual, were initially excessively cautious and Yugoslavia was not.

## MATCH FACTS

RESULT 0-0	ARGENTINA	YUGOSLAVIA
Total shots	10	12
On target	7	4
Lost possession	65	58
Corners	5	7
Crosses from right	14	13
Crosses from left	8	6
Fouls	27	21
Offside	7	4
Cautions	4	2
Sent-offs	0	1

### OTHER STATISTICS:

Argentina won 3-2 on penalties: Argentina: Semizuela, Buruchaga, Maradona (saves), Troiglio (hit post), Dazot, Savicic, Brnovic (saves), Hadzibabic (saves).  
YUGOSLAVIA: Stojkovic, Brnovic, Maradona, Ruggeri, Calzadilla, Dazot, Glusic, Troiglio, Fojat, Dzozzi, Stojkovic, Ruggeri, Simon, Canigao, Troiglio, 2 Dzozzi, Olariccoches, Ruggeri, 1 Basualdo, Buruchaga, Maradona. Cautions: Olariccoches, Semizuela, Simon, Troiglio, Dzozzi, Simon, 1 Buruchaga, Glusic, Troiglio, Vujovic. Fouls committed: 5 Maradona; 4 Ruggeri, 2 Basualdo, Canigao, Dzozzi, Simon; 3 Jozic; 2 Prosenik, Stojkovic; 1 Vujovic. Fouls compounded: 3 Brnovic, Savicic, Stojkovic, Vujovic; 2 Dzozzi, Glusic, Troiglio, Fojat, Dzozzi, Stojkovic, Vujovic; 1 Semizuela; 1 Brnovic; 5 Stojkovic; 4 Prosenik, Stojkovic; 3 Vujovic; 3 Vukic; 2 Hadzibabic, Stojkovic, Vujovic; 1 Semizuela, Stojkovic; 1 Vujovic. Referee: K Rothermiller (Switzerland).

### THE PAIN TO THE FINAL

#### QUARTER-FINALS

Sat June 30 (4pm) Florence

ARGENTINA 0

YUGOSLAVIA 0

(pen 0-0, Argentina won 3-2 on  
penalties  
Att: 38,571)

#### SEMI-FINAL

Tue July 3 (7pm) Naples

ITALY

ARGENTINA

Scorers



# Henry Will to have final word in Pontefract sprint

By MANDARIN

**HENRY** Will can record his third success in four outings in the Japanese Whispers (Barnsley) Handicap at Pontefract this afternoon.

He put up a remarkable performance at Ripon last time, producing a powerful late run to beat Addison's Blade by three-quarters of a length after being left behind in the early stages. That form was made to look even better in the light of the subsequent clear-cut success of third-placed Easy Line in a competitive Kempton handicap.

Henry Will visited Pontefract on his previous start but was beaten half a length by Erris Express, who is likely to

provide his sternest opposition today.

With Henry Will set to meet Erris Express on 1lb better terms there should be little between them, particularly as Erris Express has since won at Newbury, but I am banking on Henry Will's strong finish having the last word.

Bernstein Bette returned to form when winning at Redcar but seems to have a tough task in attempting to concede 9lb to an in-form Henry Will, while Eastern Ember's wins were gained over seven furlongs.

Timeless Times continues his pursuit of Providence's twentieth century record of 16 two-year-old wins in the

Spindrift Sprint Stakes. I believe he can secure a victory which would take him on to 13, but he has no easy task in attempting to concede 6lb to Dokhha Oyston, beaten only a length by Frazer in a good race at the Ascot Heath meeting last month.

In another tricky contest, I just favour Cartel to edge out Adamik in the July Maiden Mile Stakes. Alex Scott's charge finished second to Cordoba at Newmarket last season and his only run this term, a third in an apprentices' race over six furlongs here, suggested we have yet to see the best of him.

However, for the nap I turn to Dr Robert in the P & O

Containers Handicap at Windsor's evening meeting.

Luca Cumani, his trainer, has no peer when it comes to improving a horse gradually, and Dr Robert's two wins have stamped him as the type with which Cumani excels. He has won a maiden and a small handicap, and this looks the ideal next step for him.

Both Full Quiver and Phanar are course and distance winners, but Full Quiver is unpredictable while Phanar is rather one-paced. Neither should cope with Dr Robert.

Cumani should also be on the mark in the Oriental Bay Graduation Stakes with Stapleford Manor. However, backers will hardly get rich as last month's York winner is certain to start at cramped odds.

Jack Berry is making relentless progress towards his first century of winners and he looks set for a double at Edinburgh with Snowgirl (2.30) and Come Home Kingsley (3.0).

Snowgirl makes particular appeal. Although she was a disappointing favourite at Haydock last time, her previous second to Aunt Hester at Sandown, the pair clear, puts her in here with a gilt-edged chance.

Blinded first time

EDINBURGH 5.0 Gothic Court. PONTEFRAC 4.15 Singing Sun. WINDSOR 6.45 Land On Water, Bridge Dominion. 7.28 Walsingham, 8.5 Race, 9.5 Stapleford Manor.

WOLVERHAMPTON 6.0 Sun Derby.

Wolverhampton 10.1 Sky Cloud, 12.1 Marcoft, 14-1.

Long handicap: Hannata's Boy 7 (7) - 7.0. Stables 7-1.

BETTING: 5-1 Erris Express, 1-2 Bernstein Bette, 2-1 Henry Will, 10-1 Sky Cloud, 12-1 Marcoft, 18-1 Stables, 20-1 others.

Wolverhampton 10.1 Sky Cloud, 12-1 Marcoft, 14-1.

Wolverhampton 10.1 Sky Cloud





# SPORT

## The German machine grinds on

From CLIVE WHITE  
IN MILAN

West Germany 1  
Czechoslovakia 0

NEVER mind the scoreline, this was an awesome performance from the West Germans that will reverberate all the way to Rome. Czechoslovakia were unworthy of remaining in contention in this quarter-final until the final kick. That they did so was due largely to some extraordinary goal-line escapes.

Czechoslovakia's defence was often clumsy, and never more so than in the 24th minute when it needlessly conceded a penalty. Klinsmann, displaying all the pent-up fury of a wild horse, galloped between Strak and Chovancov only to be crudely upended by the latter. Matthäus, never forgetting that West Germany's victory would depend upon his success from the penalty spot, comfortably sent Stejskal the wrong way with his kick.

If West Germany's finishing could have been more emphatic, they displayed most of the attributes in their adopted home of the Giuseppe Meazza which have made them many people's favourites to win the competition again. But above all, it was their will to win which separated them from a Czechoslovakian side disappointingly lacking in moral fibre.

Their indisciplined performance, which contrasted vividly with that of the Germans, was characterised by Moravcik, who was sent off for a display of petulance which was comparable to John McEnroe hurling a racket in a fit of pique.

Moravcik, who had been booked for a needless foul after just 12 minutes, somehow arrived at the conclusion that he was entitled to a penalty or some other award for leaning all over Litbarski during a chase to the goal-line. When Helmut Kohl, the referee, disagreed and awarded a goal kick the Czechoslovak kicked off his boot high into the air and was promptly ordered off.

Given the past history of West German-Austrian alliances the choice of an Austrian referee was not one of FIFA's brightest decisions and Josef Venglos, the Czechoslovakian manager, was not slow to allude to what he saw as favouritism. But by and large Kohl did a pretty fair job.

It was inevitable that the Czechoslovakians, who had three other players booked, would finish the game off with a disproportionate number of players. Their tackling, if not always malicious, was certainly ill-timed in their desperation to contain the rampant Germans.

Buchwald, the West German mid-field player, must have been left wondering what he needed to do to score.



High kick: Angenthaler, the West German defender, gets the ball away as he is put under pressure from Kocian, of Czechoslovakia, in Rome yesterday

Twice within the space of a few seconds in the first half he was denied by some defending which owed more to instinct than anything else.

First he volleyed a shot off the turf which Stejskal brilliantly pushed away one-handed. Buchwald was there again for the corner, and if Stejskal was not around on this occasion, Hasek was, clearing Buchwald's header from under the bar. Just to prove it was not all down to luck, Hasek then turned an effort from Klinsmann clear of the goal-line.

When the second half resumed it was back to the wall for Czechoslovakia as Litbarski, turning back the years in mid-field with his nimble footwork, forced another quality save from Stejskal. From the corner Buchwald powered another header towards the Czechoslovakian net, only for Bilek to hack the ball off the line this time.

The Czechoslovakians, who lost 2-0 to Italy in their group match, displayed little of the verve for attack which before yesterday's game had made them the championship's leading shot-takers. Skuhrovny and Knoflick, their long-haired striking duo, received

inadequate service and never threatened.

Any suggestion that Kohl had given favour to the Germans hardly tallied with his decision to turn down vigorous appeals for a penalty when Stejskal went down at the feet of Bein to save, and the West German collapsed in an exaggerated heap.

WEST GERMANY (1-2-2): 1 B. Ringer (FC Cologne); 3 A. Wehrle (Friburg); 4 U. Hoeness (Bayern Munich); 5 K. Angenthaler (Bayern Munich); 6 G. K. Koeck (St Pauli); 7 F. Buchwald (VfB Stuttgart); 14 T. Bartholdi (Bremen); 8 J. Matthäus (FC Bayern); 10 L. Matthäus (Internazionale); 15 U. Hoeness (FC Bayern); 17 A. Müller (Borussia Dortmund); 13 K. Heede (Lazio); 18 J. Klinsmann (Internazionale).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1-2-2-2): 1 J. Stejskal (Slavia Prague); 3 A. Bilek (Slavia Prague); 4 L. Kocian (Sparta Prague); 5 J. Kocian (St Pauli); 6 F. Buchwald (VfB Stuttgart); 7 J. H. Bilek (Sparta Prague); 8 V. Hasek (Sparta Prague); 9 J. Kral (Sparta Prague); 10 J. Knoflick (Sparta Prague); 11 L. Moravcik (Plastic Kralupy); 10 T. Skuhrovny (Sparta Prague); 17 J. Litbarski (SK Plzen).

Referee: H. Kohl (Austria).

### Ford gets the nod

Mike Ford, aged 24, the scrum half for Oldham Rugby League Club, has been appointed club captain and first team captain for next season's first division challenge, succeeding John Cogger, the Australian loose forward, who has been transferred at £15,000 in a contractual dispute.

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The four players shown the

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Maradona, the captain. One

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— if they beat Italy.

"It's not a situation I'm too

happy about," the manager,

Carlos Bilardo, said. He will

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because he cannot stand the

pressure any longer.

Nine of the 11 are first-team

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and Roberto Sensini do not

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after the opening match defeat

to Cameroon. "You try not to

think about a possible ban but

defenders in particular are

sometime a little wary of going

wholeheartedly into tackles,"

Bilardo said.

Goycochea, who was

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when Nery Pumpido broke his

leg in their second match

against the Soviet Union, was

cautioned for time-wasting at

the end of Argentina's 1-0 win

over Brazil in the second

round.

ARGENTINA must tread warily when they attempt to beat the overwhelming favourites, Italy, in Naples tomorrow because 11 players are a foul away from missing the final.

The four players shown the yellow card when Argentina scrambled through against Yugoslavia in a penalty shoot-out on Saturday brought the number of their players on cautions to 11, including the goalkeeper, Sergio Goycochea, and Diego Maradona, the captain. One more yellow card would keep them out of the final on July 8 — if they beat Italy.

"It's not a situation I'm too happy about," the manager, Carlos Bilardo, said. He will step down after these finals because he cannot stand the pressure any longer.

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Goycochea, who was pitched into the tournament when Nery Pumpido broke his leg in their second match against the Soviet Union, was cautioned for time-wasting at the end of Argentina's 1-0 win over Brazil in the second round.

He and Redknapp were on holiday with several friends at the World Cup, and were planning to watch quarter-final and semi-final games before watching the finals in Rome.

Redknapp, who is still with Bournemouth, and whose sons both play for the club, is not thought to have been seriously injured in the accident.

Tiler had only parted company with the club last month, saying that he needed to meet a new challenge and seek a new

career. He was planning to

stay in football, but not as a

director of a football club.

Born in Yorkshire, he was a

player with Rotherham United,

Carlisle United and Aston Villa in a League career which spanned 11 years up to 1973. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

The game was about respect and we won that," said

an Irishman at one of the

many New York Irish bars

that laid on big television

screens for Saturday's match

against Italy, which the

Republic lost 1-0.

Dublin turned into a ghost town for the big match and Saturday evening mass was put forward so that the Roman Catholic faithful could

pray for their team and return

home in time to cheer them on.

Even horse-racing followers

were hit by World Cup fever

with one of the races at The

Curragh being renamed The

Jack's Army Stakes in honour

of the team's English manager,

Jack Charlton, now revered as

an honorary Irishman.

Charlton's 78-year-old

mother, Chrissie, told Irish

television: "You know Jack is

protestant but he would do

anything for those lads."

Irish supporters won praise

from Italian hoteliers and

football officials — even if

they were stretched for cash as

Ireland progressed into the

last eight.

But a priest at the Catholic

Marriage Advisory Service in

Dublin warned Irish followers

to make the most of the

“local” hero. Maradona, in

contrast, from across the water in Sicily.

The Italian coach, Azzeglio

Vicini, said: "I think that the Neapolitan are first and foremost Italian and they will get

back to the top when we

return to the World Cup."

Meanwhile, Higgins hopes

to make a living by playing

exhibitions so he can "display

my exceptional snooker talent

to my loyal fans all over the

world."

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